The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1894. NO. 11

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893. trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Tuesday, April 24, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
	a, m	a m.			p. m.	
		6 20	Robertsdale		6 02	
		6 30	Cook's		5 49	
		6 43	Cole's		5 37	
		7 13	Saltillo		5 07	
		7 20	Three Springs		5 00	
		7 33	*Beersville		4 48	
		7 46	Rockhill			
		1 10	Rockhill	9 58	4 36	
		1 26	8 02 Shirley	9 42	4 20	
		1 34	8 10 *Augh. Mills	9 34	4 13	
		1 46	8 25 Mount Union	9 20	4 00	

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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The Middy's Brilliant Capture.

BY JOHN JEROME.

"*Caramba!* What insolence!" These words were uttered by a lovely woman, whose flushed cheek, flushing eye and knotted brow spoke even more than words of the indignation which filled her heart

She was the young wife of Commodore Cordova, the commander of the small navy of Montevideo. The lady was Spanish by birth as well as in feeling, and the cause of her anger was the sight of a ship which for two days had been standing off and on before the harbor, using every signal of insult and defiance to induce the vessel of Cordova to come out and fight him. This the latter could not do, for two reasons: The first was illness, which confined him to his cot; the second, that he had not one-third of a crew, not even men enough to work his battery.

At the moment when she uttered the words mentioned above, Seville, the commander of the Buenos-Ayrean ship, had hoisted a flag at his gaff whereon was embroidered, in large letters, the inscription: "Cordova, the Coward!" This was more than the noble, fiery wife could stand, for she well knew her husband's truth and valor. After gazing an instant at the flag, she raised her jeweled hand and, taking from it a diamond of great value, she cried to the officers and men who stood around her on the deck:

"I will give this diamond to any man who will bring me yonder flag!"

For a moment there was no response. The men looked at their officers, the officers glanced at one another; but volunteers for a service so desperate seemed scarce.

"What! Is there not one of all of you who dare the trial? Is my husband's ship indeed manned with cowards?" exclaimed the lady, while her beautiful lip curled with scorn and her flashing eye gleamed with the fire of contempt.

A young officer, an American, who had been lately appointed, stepped forward and modestly said:

"I was only waiting for my seniors to speak, *senora*. Had any of them volunteered, I should have begged to accompany him. As it is, I pledge myself to bring you yonder flag before the sun rises again or to *die!* But I ask not your jewel as a prize for my success; one tress of your glossy hair shall be my reward."

"You shall have both, brave boy," replied the lady, and her cold look of scorn changed into a sweet smile as she asked his name.

"It is Harry Allen, *senora*," replied the young man, blushing beneath her earnest gaze.

He was slim, but well formed; looked very young, but in his dark-blue eye and compressed lip an observer could read one whose manhood was not made by years alone.

The sun was setting behind a dark bank of slowly-rising clouds, which threatened darkness and storm.

The moment that his services were accepted, young Allen turned to the crew, and as he glanced among them, said:

"I want six *men* to man the whale-boat which hangs at the after davits!"

Encouraged by his gallantry, nearly one-half of the crew started forward. Now that they had a leader, volunteers were plenty. Allen glanced his eyes over them, and in a few moments chose six by name, men whom he *knew* to be both daring and firm. They were all Americans.

"Sharpen your cutlasses," said he. "I shall not have a pistol or musket in the boat. If we fight, it must be steel to steel and breast to breast; *for we succeed or die!*"

A look was the only answer from his chosen crew. They were of that class of men whose motto is "deeds, not words." They hurried below to obey his orders; while still others proceeded by his direction to muffle the oars of the boat, to place sails, water, etc., in it.

Half an hour later the sky was covered with clouds, and darkness had set in. Allen had been careful to take the compass course of the enemy's ship when the last light of the dying day gave opportunity, and by this alone he had hoped to find her. All this time, the lady was on the deck, standing by the binnacle light, regarding the preparations of the little party, who were about to shove off. At the moment when the boat's crew cried out that all was ready to start, their young leader went aft to the side of the *senora*, and taking from his neck a miniature, he handed it and a letter to her, saying:

"If I am not on board at sunrise, lady, please send this miniature to the direction of the letter."

The lady looked at the picture. It was the likeness of a young and beautiful girl. A tear filled the *senora's* eye.

"You need not go," said she. "No; you love, perchance are beloved. Your life is precious. I will not expose it. This is—"

"My only sister, whom I almost adore," interrupted the youth, "but one who would scorn me if I played the coward or dishonored my name. Send that letter and likeness to her if I fail. Farewell till to-morrow—or forever!"

The lady was about to answer, and again to entreat him to stay, but ere she could speak, he was over the bulwarks and the boat had shoved off.

The night was pitchy dark. A calm was on the sea and in the air but it was portentious of a storm. A small binnacle light and compass had been placed in the boat, and by these Harry shaped his course, himself taking the tiller and steering.

"Give way cheerily, men! A long, strong and steady pull!" said he, in a low tone, as he left the ship's side. And he soon felt, by the trembling of the frail craft, that his directions were obeyed.

Out right into the offing he pulled, regardless of the rising clouds, keeping his eye fixed steadily on his compass, until he knew, if the vessel had remained hove-to as she was at sunset, that he must be very near her. But he looked in vain to see her dark hull loom up in the gloom; he looked in vain to discern a light which might guide him to her. Admiral Seville was too old a fox to show his position to the enemy's fire by having his lights burning.

At this moment, when he was at a loss which way to steer, the dark clouds which had been gathering over them burst with a long, vivid flash of lightning and a peal of deafening thunder. He had not heard the thunder; he heeded not the rising storm. That flash of lightning had revealed to him the position of the vessel, not one cable's length from him.

"Steady, boys! Steady!" he whispered, when the thunder ceased. "I shall run directly under her stern and get on deck by the carved work and netting on her quarter."

The men rowed slowly and silently on, and as he marked well her position, the young officer, in a moment, found himself under the vessel's stern. Another flash of lightning illuminated sky and water, and then, as he glanced up at the gaff, where the flag had been hoisted, he saw that it was not there. It had been hauled down.

He had not anticipated this state of affairs, and paused to consider what he should do. He quickly formed his resolution.

"I shall go on board alone, men," said he. "Keep the boat where she is. If the flag is where I think it is, in the admiral's cabin—I will have it. If I am not back in five minutes and you hear an alarm, shove off, scud back to our ship, and tell them that Harry Allen died like a man! You must be cautious; reef that forsail, for the storm will be down upon us in less than ten minutes!"

All this was whispered to the men, whose heads were bent forward to hear the orders which they dared not disobey, much as they wished to share their leader's peril.

Springing lightly from the boat, Harry caught the quarter nettings with his hands and noiselessly ascended to the bulwarks. He could hear the regular tramp of the officer of the deck, who having already had everything reefed down for the blow, had nothing to do but to pace the deck, but it was so dark that he could not see him.

A second more and the brave boy was down on the deck and at the cabin door, which stood slightly ajar. He peeped in through the narrow crack, and saw the red-faced old admiral seated at his round-table, with two of his officers by his side, engaged over the contents of a square bottle which looked very like that usually found to contain schnapps.

A glance at a settee just to the left of this table showed the object of the enterprise. The flag for which he had jeopardized his life lay there, where it had been carelessly thrown after it was hauled down.

The young officer did not pause long to consider, but quietly walked into the cabin, and taking off his cap, bowed very politely to the officers, and as he stepped toward the flag, said in a calm and courteous manner to the admiral:

"I have come to borrow this flag, sir, to use to-morrow, if you please!"

"Who in the deuce are you? What does this mean?" cried Seville, as he and his officers sprang to his feet.

"I am Midshipman Allen, sir, of the Montevidean service," replied Harry, who had now seized the flag, "and I am to carry this to Commodore Cordova!"

As he said this, he bounded to the cabin door with the banner in his grasp, followed closely by a bullet from Seville's pistol, which grazed his ear, and ere the alarm became general, he stood upon the taffrail of the vessel.

"Look out for me below!" he shouted, and flung himself into the sea without a moment's hesitation. His boat's crew recognized his voice, he was caught in a moment and dragged into the boat, while a volley of pistol-balls was sent down at random by those who were above.

The storm had now broken, and the wind began to come in with fierce and fitful gusts.

"Up foresail! Be in a hurry lads! Up foresail, and let her slide!" cried the young hero, as soon as he could draw breath after his ducking.

They did so, and the next moment the little boat was flying in toward the harbor, before the blast, like a glad sea bird winging its way to its young one's nest.

The enemy opened a harmless random fire of grape shot in their direction, but it only served to tell the anxious watchers on board of Cordova's vessel that something had occurred. The latter, therefore, at once showed lights, and enabled Harry to make a straight course for her.

It was but a half-hour after the first gun had been fired by Seville's vessel that the boat of the young adventurer rounded to alongside of his own craft.

"Have you captured the flag?" cried the *senora*, as the midshipman bounded over the side.

The only answer she received was the banner, dripping wet from the water, and cut in two pieces by balls that had been fired at its captor.

No diamonds gleamed brighter than did that lady's eyes when she caught the noble youth to her arms and kissed him again and again.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Cherokee Republic.

What is left of the Eastern branch of the Cherokee Indians, now numbering about 10,000 persons, live upon a tract known as the Qualla Reserve, comprising some 50,000 acres in one of the richest valleys in the Western North Carolina Mountains, under a perfectly organized republican form of government. The reservation lying along the Ocona Lufta and Soco Creeks is practically a republic, independent in every way of the State and National Government.

This little republic has a constitution of its own, which provides that the chief's term of office shall be four years with a salary of $500 a year and $4.00 a day extra when on the republic's business in Washton. None but a Cherokee of more than 35 years of age is eligible to the chieftainship. An assistant chief upon a salary of $250 a year is one of the National council, and performs the duties of the chief in the absence of the latter. In addition there are three executive advisers, and a council comprising two delegates from every hundred persons of the tribe.

This council is presided over by the chief, is not at liberty to act in

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Excited Governor."

TEXT: "Felix trembled and answered, Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season I will call for thee."—Acts xxiv., 25.

A city of marble was Cæsarea—wharves of marble, houses of marble, temples of marble. This being the ordinary architecture of the place, you may imagine something of the splendor of Governor Felix's residence. In a room of that palace, floor tessellated, windows curtained, ceiling fretted, the whole scene affluent with Tyrian purple and statues and pictures and carvings, sat a very dark complexioned man of the name of Felix, and beside him a woman of extraordinary beauty, whom he had stolen by breaking up another domestic circle. She was only eighteen years of age, a princess by birth, and unwittingly waiting for her doom —that of being buried alive in the ashes and scoriæ of Mount Vesuvius, which in sudden eruption one day put an end to her abominations.

Well, one afternoon Drusilla, seated in the palace, weary with the magnificent stupidities of the place, says to Felix: "You have a very distinguished prisoner, I believe, of the name of Paul. Do you know he is one of my countrymen? I should very much like to see him, and I should very much like to hear him speak, for I have heard so much about his eloquence. Besides that the other day, when he was being tried in another room of this palace and the windows were open, I heard the applause that greeted the speech of Lawyer Tertullus as he denounced Paul. Now, I very much wish I could hear Paul speak. Won't you let me hear him speak?" "Yes," said Felix, "I will. I will order him up now from the guardroom."

Clank, clank, comes a chain up the marble stairway, and there is a shuffle at the door, and in comes Paul, a little old man, prematurely old through exposure, only sixty years of age, but looking as though he were eighty. He bows very courteously before the governor and the beautiful woman by his side. They say: "Paul, we have heard a great deal about your speaking. Give us now a specimen of your eloquence." Oh, if there ever was a chance for a man to show off, Paul had a chance there! He might have harangued them about Grecian art, about the wonderful waterworks he had seen at Corinth, about the Acropolis by moonlight, about prison life in Philippi, about "what I saw in Thessalonica," about the old mythologies, but "No!" Paul said to himself, "I am now on the way to martyrdom, and this man and woman will soon be dead, and this is my only opportunity to talk to them about the things of eternity."

And just there and then there broke in upon the scene a peal of thunder. It was the voice of a judgment day speaking through the words of the decrepit apostle. As that grand old missionary proceeded with his remarks the stoop begins to go out of his shoulders, and he rises up, and his countenance is illumined with the glories of a future life, and his shackles rattle and grind as he lifts his fettered arm and with it hurls upon his abashed auditors the bolts of God's indignation. Felix grew very white about the lips. His heart beat unevenly. He put his hand to his brow as though to stop the quickness and violence of his thoughts. He drew his robe tighter about him, as under a sudden chill. His eyes glare, and his knees shake, and as he clutches the side of his chair in a very paroxysm of terror he orders the sheriff to take Paul back to the guardroom. "Felix trembled and said: Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee."

A young man came one night to our services, with pencil in hand, to caricature the whole scene and make mirth of those who should express any anxiety about their souls, but I met him at the door, his face very white, tears running down his cheek, as he said, "Do you think there is any chance for me?" Felix trembled, and so may God grant it may be so with others.

I propose to give you two or three reasons why I think Felix sent Paul back to the guardroom and adjourned the whole subject of religion. The first reason was, he did not want to give up his sins. He looked around. There was Drusilla. He knew that when he became a Christian he must send her back to Azzius, her lawful husband, and he said to himself, "I will risk the destruction of my immortal soul sooner than I will do that." How many there are now who cannot get to be Christians because they will not abandon their sins! In vain all their prayers and all their churchgoing. You cannot keep these darling sins and win heaven, and now some of you will have to decide between the wine cup and unlawful amusements and lascivious gratifications on the one hand and eternal salvation on the other.

Delilah sheared the locks of Samson; Salome danced Herod into the pit; Drusilla blocked up the way to heaven for Felix. Yet when I present the subject now I fear that some of you will say: "Not quite yet. Don't be so precipitate in your demands. I have a few tickets yet that I have to use. I have a few engagements that I must keep. I want to stay a little longer in the whirl of conviviality—a few more guffaws of unclean laughter, a few more steps on the road to death, and then, sir, I will listen to what you say. 'Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.'"

Another reason why Felix sent Paul to the guardroom and adjourned this subject was he was so very busy. In ordinary times he found the affairs of state absorbing, but those were extraordinary times. The whole land was ripe for insurrection. The Sicarii, a band of assassins, were already prowling around the palace, and I suppose he thought, "I can't attend to religion while I am so pressed by affairs of state." It was business among other things that ruined his soul, and I suppose there are thousands of people who are not children of God because they have so much business. It is business in the store—losses, gains, unfaithful employes.

It is business in your law office—subpœnas, writs you have to write out, papers you have to file, arguments you have to make. It is your medical profession, with its broken nights and the exhausted anxieties of life hanging upon your treatment. It is your real estate office, your business with landlords and tenants and the failure of men to meet their obligations with you. Aye, with some of those who are here it is the annoyance of the kitchen, and the sitting room, and the parlor—the wearing economy of trying to meet large expenses with a small income. Ten thousand voices of "business, business, business" drown the voice of the eternal Spirit, silencing the voice of the advancing judgment day, overcoming the voice of eternity, and they cannot hear; they cannot listen. They say, "Go thy way for this time." Some of you look upon your goods, look upon your profession, you look upon your memorandum books, and you see the demands that are made this very week upon your time and your patience and your money, and while I am entreating you about your soul and the danger of procrastination you say: "Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee."

Oh, Felix, why be bothered about the affairs of this world so much more than about the affairs of eternity? Do you not know that when death comes you will have to stop business, though it be in the most exacting period of it—between the payment of the money and the taking of the receipt? The moment he comes you will have to go. Death waits for no man, however high, however low. Will you put your office, will you put your shop in comparison with the affairs of an eternal world, affairs that involve thrones, palaces, dominions eternal? Will you put 200 acres of ground against immensity? Will you put forty or fifty years of your life against millions of ages? Oh, Felix, you might better postpone everything else, for do you not know that the upholstering of Tyrian purple in your palace will fade, and the marble blocks of Cæsarea will crumble, and the breakwater at the beach, made of great blocks of stone sixty feet long, must give way before the perpetual wash of the sea, but the redemption that Paul offers you will be forever? And yet and yet and yet you wave him back to the guardroom, saying: "Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee."

Again, Felix adjourned this subject of religion and put off Paul's argument because he could not give up the honors of the world. He was afraid somehow he would be compromised himself in this matter. Remarks he made afterward showed him to be intensely ambitious. Oh, how he hugged the favor of men!

I never saw the honors of this world in their hollowness and hypocrisy so much as in the life and death of that wonderful man, Charles Sumner. As he went toward the place of burial, even Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, asked that his remains stop there on their way to Boston. The flags were at half mast, and the minute guns on Boston Common throbbed after his heart had ceased to beat. Was it always so? While he lived how censured of legislative resolutions; how caricatured of the pictorials; how charged with every motive mean and ridiculous; how all the urns of scorn and hatred and billingsgate emptied upon his head; how, when struck down in Senate chamber, there were hundreds of thousands of people who said, "Good for him; serves him right;" how he had to put the ocean between him and his maligners that he might have a little peace, and how, when he went off sick, they said he was broken hearted because he could not get to be President or Secretary of State!

O, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who is that man that sleeps in your public hall covered with garlands and wrapped in the stars and stripes? Is that the man who, only a few months before, you denounced as the foe of republican and democratic institutions? Is that the same man? Ye American people, ye could not by one week of funeral eulogium and newspaper leaders, which the dead senator could neither read nor hear, atone for twenty-five years of maltreatment and caricature.

When I see a man like that, pursued by all the hounds of the political kennel so long as he lives and then buried under a great pile of garlands and amid the lamentations of a whole nation, I say to myself: What an unutterably hypocritical thing is all human applause and all human favor! You took twenty-five years in trying to pull down his fame and then take twenty-five years in trying to build his monument. My friends, was there ever a better commentary on the hollowness of all earthly favor? If there are young men who read this who are postponing religion in order that they may have the favors of this world, let me persuade them of their complete folly. If you are looking forward to gubernatorial, senatorial or presidential chair, let me show you your great mistake.

Can it be that there is now any young man saying: "Let me have political office, let me have some of the high positions of trust and power, and then I will attend to religion, but not now. 'Go thy way for this time. When I have a convenient season, I will call for thee!'"

And now my subject takes a deeper tone, and it shows what a dangerous thing is this deferring of religion. When Paul's chain rattled down the marble stairs of Felix, that was Felix's last chance for heaven. Judging from his character afterward, he was reprobate and abandoned. And so was Drusilla.

One day in the southern Italy there was a trembling of the earth, and the air got black with smoke intershot with liquid rocks, and Vesuvius rained upon Drusilla and upon her son a horrible tempest of ashes and fire. They did not reject religion. They only put it off. They did not understand that that day, that that hour when Paul stood before them, was the pivotal hour upon which everything was poised, and that it tipped the wrong way. Their convenient season came when Paul and his guardsman entered the palace. It went away when Paul and his guardsman left. Have you never seen men waiting for a convenient season? There is such a great fascination about it that, though you may have great respect to the truth of Christ, yet somehow there is in your soul the thought: "Not quite yet. It is not time for me to become a Christian." I say to a boy, "Seek Christ." He says, "No. Wait until I get to be a young man." I say to the young man, "Seek Christ." He says, "Wait until I come to midlife." I meet the same person in midlife, and I say, "Seek Christ." He says, "Wait until I get old." I meet the same person in old age and say to him, "Seek Christ." He says, "Wait until I am on my dying bed." I am called to his dying couch. His last moments have come. I bend over the couch and listen for his last words. I have partially to guess what they are by the motion of his lips, he is so feeble, but rallying himself he whispers until I can hear him say, "I—am—waiting—for—a—more—convenient—season," and he is gone!

I can tell you when your convenient season will come. I can tell you the year. It will be 1894. I can tell you what kind of a day it will be. It will be the Sabbath day. I can tell you what hour it will be. It will be between 8 and 10 o'clock. In other words, it is now. Do you ask me how I know this is your convenient season? I know it because you are here, and because the elect sons and daughters of God are praying for your redemption. Ah, I know it is your convenient season because some of you, like Felix, tremble as all your past life comes upon you with its sin, and all the future life comes upon you with its terror. This night air is aglare with torches to show you up or to show you down. It is rustling with wings to lift you into light or smite you into despair, and there is a rushing to and fro, and a beating against the door of your souls with a great thunder of emphasis, telling you, "Now, now is the best time, as it may be the only time."

May God Almighty forbid that any of you, my brethren or sisters, act the part of Felix and Drusilla and put away this great subject. If you are going to be saved ever, why not begin to-night? Throw down your sins and take the Lord's pardon. Christ has been tramping after you many a day. An Indian and a white man became Christians. The Indian, almost as soon as he heard the gospel, believed and was saved, but the white man struggled on in darkness for a long while before he found light.

After their peace in Christ the white man said to the Indian, "Why was it that I was kept so long in the darkness and you immediately found peace?" The Indian replied: "I will tell you. A prince comes along, and he offers you a coat. You look at your coat, and you say, 'My coat is good enough,' and you refuse his offer, but the prince comes along, and he offers me the coat, and I look at my old blanket, and I throw that away and take his offer. You, sir," continued the Indian, "are clinging to your own righteousness; you think you are good enough, and you keep your own righteousness; but I have nothing, nothing, and so when Jesus offers me pardon and peace I simply take it."

My reader, why not now throw away the wornout blanket of your sin and take the robe of a Saviour's righteousness—a robe so white, so fair, so lustrous, that no fuller on earth can whiten it? O Shepherd, to-night bring home the lost sheep! O Father, to-night give a welcoming kiss to the wan prodigal! O friend of Lazarus, to-night break down the door of the sepulcher and say to all these dead souls as by irresistible flat: "Live! Live!"

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Every male elephant is liable to insanity some time or other.

In Finland and East Turkestan thunder storms are wholly unknown.

Brick-dust mortar is said by authorities to be an excellent substitute for hydraulic cement.

Neither chemists nor naturalists have yet been able to solve the question why a lobster turns red when boiled.

Man is composed, according to the scientists, of five bucketfuls of water and forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen.

The body of a lizard exudes an acrid fluid that serves as a protection to the animal. A dog will not hold a lizard in his mouth more than an instant and can rarely be induced to repeat the experiment.

By exposing the chrysalis Vanessa atalanta to a low temperature, it showed great increase in the area of the scarlet bands on the wings, and a great increase in the area of white and bluish markings.

There are 45 electric railroads in Europe, employing 538 motor cars and locomotives, and 151 trailers. The systems are divided as follows: Trolley, 31; central rail, 8; under ground conductor, 2; storage battery, 2. There are 24 lines now building, all of which will probably be running befor the year is out. A large number of the systems used are American.

A Snake-Killing Bird.

The Australian, also called Jardine's Harrier, is another serpent killer of no mean ability, that is endowed by nature with legs of considerable length, covered with strong yellow scales absolutely impervious to any ophidian tooth. Although it does not prey exclusively on snakes, but also kills and devours frogs, newts and lizards, the harrier is of very great service in its native country, which contains so many species of deadly snakes, which it searches for on the wing, hawking at no great distance from the ground over the places which they frequent, and snatching them up in one of its powerful feet, always take care to grasp the reptile by the neck, then flying upward to a great height, and letting it fall, to be killed on the hard surface of the earth or on a stone, if there should happen to be a large one in the neighborhood.

I must confess, however, to a slight amount of incredulity in respect of the snake-killing prowess of this very handsome hawk, for it chiefly frequents marshy ground, and is more likely to meet with frogs in such a situation than with serpents, which, as a rule, at least in Australia, frequent the hottest and driest places they can find. Still, as the reptiles, or at least some of them, seek the water when they are changing their skins, at which time their sight is dimmer than usual, it may be that the antipodean marsh harrier does fall in with a snake occasionally in the the moist places it chiefly affects and makes short work the deadly reptile.—Pall Mall Magazine.

A Revised Version.

It happened in Sunday-school. The subject under discussion was Solomon and his wisdom. A little girl was asked to tell the story of Solomon and women who disputed possession of a child. She timidly arose up and answered:

"Solomon was a very wise man. One day two women went to him quarrelling about a baby. One woman said: 'This is my child,' and the other woman said, 'No, this is my child.' But Solomon spoke up and said: 'No, no, ladies, do not quarrel. Give me my sword and I will make twins of him, so each of you can have one!'"—Harper's Magazine.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Two children of John Long were burned to death in a fire at Duke Centre, Penn.

HENRY B. CLEAVES, of Portland, was renominated for Governor at the Maine Republican State Convention held at Lewiston.

WEST POINT cadets gave a brilliant exhibition of gunnery. They made a bull's-eye shot with a sea-coast battery piece and a 450-pound shell.

FIRE completely burned out the largest retail dry goods store in Woonsocket, R. I. It was owned by A. J. St. Onge. The Unity brick block was also badly damaged. Loss $45,000.

PROFESSOR W. D. WHITNEY died at his home in New Haven, Conn.

South and West.

STRIKING coal miners burned bridges and interfered with coal trains in West Virginia and Ohio. Four miners were shot from ambush at Powellton, W. Va., while returning from work. At Farmersburg in a skirmish between the troops and the strikers four of the latter were killed.

STEELE & WALKER, grocers, at St. Joseph, Mo., failed with liabilities of $700,000 and assets of about $1,000,000.

JEALOUS Joseph Lozenski killed his wife and committed suicide in Toledo, Ohio. At Kansas City, Mo., W. L. Marsh shot his wife and daughter in a court-room and tried to kill a constable. Mrs. Marsh was fatally hurt.

GREAT damage has been done by floods at Portland, Oregon; much of the business part of the city was placed under water.

STRIKERS in Indiana burned bridges and tried to blow up a trainload of troops; there were reports of fighting at Farmersburg, Indiana; two regiments started from Baltimore to the Cumberland coal regions; an agreement was reached between the Colorado miners and the operators.

THE drought in Nebraska and Arkansas was broken. Kansas millers report gloomy crop prospects.

GOVERNOR RICHARDS has forbidden the proposed sun dance of the Cree Indians at Great Falls, Montana.

FIVE Chinamen were killed by an explosion of gasoline in a laundry at Portland, Oregon.

OHIO Republicans met in State Convention at Columbus and declared for a speedy restoration of silver as a money metal. The ticket nominated was: Secretary of State, Samuel M. Taylor, Champaign County; Judge of Supreme Court, John A. Shauck, Dayton; School Commissioner, Oscar T. Corson, Guernsey County; member Board of Public Works, Charles E. Groce, Circleville.

THE United States revenue cutter Bear went on the rocks at the entrance of Sitka Harbor, Alaska. There was no hope of saving her.

THEODORE P. HAUGHEY, the aged ex-President of the wrecked Indianapolis (Ind.) National Bank, was given six years in the penitentiary. He pleaded guilty to misapplying the funds of the bank, and thereby avoided a public trial. In passing sentence Judge Baker broke down and cried like a child. He said that it was the most painful duty of his life.

Washington.

A COURT OF INQUIRY was ordered to fix the responsibility for the grounding of the cruiser Columbia.

THE President nominated Charles Neilson, of Maryland, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, vice Lowrie Bell, resigned.

LIEUTENANT HOLCOMBE testified that some of the blow holes in the Carnegie armor plates were six inches in diameter and that one such, plugged, can be found below the Monterey's water line.

THE House Elections Committee decided the contested election case of Watson vs. Black from the Tenth Georgia District, in favor of Mr. Black, the contestee.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate: To be Consuls for the United States, Alexander C. Brice, of Iowa, at Matanzas, Cuba; Perry Barthol, of Missouri, at Plauen, Germany; William J. Ballard, of New York, at Hull, England.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY filed, in the behalf of the United States, a claim against the estate of the late Senator Stanford, for the sum of $15,000,000.

MRS. CLEVELAND, accompanied by her two children, a nurse and a maid, left Washington in a special car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for Gray Gables, Mass., to spend the summer there.

SENATORS VILAS, Smith, Gallinger, Blackburn and Patton have been appointed a committee to receive petitions and give hearings on the existing industrial distress.

A RELIGIOUS enthusiast named Heffensin was arrested at the White House. He said he wanted to convert the President to ways of righteousness. This was his third visit.

Foreign.

SOME peasants found a shell on the Glembigh Artillery range, at Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, and tried to open it. The shell exploded, killing three and seriously wounding four.

JUBILEE sermons in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Conference were held in 1400 churches in London and its suburbs, and also throughout Great Britain. The Conference elected Sir George Williams, the founder of the association, its permanent President.

THE Salvadorean revolutionists have succeeded in their struggle with the Ezeta Government. President Ezeta has fled the country, and his brother, the General, is dead.

CHOLERA has infected the river Vistula, one of the important trade channels in Eastern Europe. Baths have been ordered closed.

THE Italian Ministry has resigned; there was a personal encounter between two Deputies while the Budget was under discussion.

GUTIERREZ has been proclaimed President of Salvador after an exciting day and night in La Libertad, during part of which time American forces were in charge of the town.

THE Brazilian insurgents have been defeated by the Government troops in Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

THE golden jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Associations was celebrated in London.

A VIOLENT hailstorm passed over Vienna, Austria, lasting fifteen minutes. A half-million windows were smashed and many roofs broken in. Three persons were killed and several injured. The city's parks and gardens were devastated. It was the worst storm since 1848.

THE United States Marine Hospital Service received reassuring reports from its officials in Europe in regard to the general cholera situation so far as concerns those parts of the Continent toward which the tide of American travel tends.

FOUR naval officers who have returned to Brazil have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for favoring the late rebellion.

One of the Rarest of Books.

It is reported, notes the Critic, that a copy, in excellent condition, of Poe's "Tamerlane" (1827), one of the rarest books in the world, has recently been discovered and is held at $1625. It is said to have been picked up in a second-hand bookstore in Boston sixty years ago and to have remained in the possession of the purchaser ever since.—Chicago Record.

It may seem paradoxical, but to be accorded a warm reception and to be roasted are entirely different things. —Philadelphia Record.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

THE emerald has long been regarded as a specific for sore eyes.

Indisputable.

Why spend $1 for a bottle of medicine for a complaint when one box of Beecham's Pills, costing only 25 cts., will cure nearly all known diseases? This is because constipation is the cause of nearly all ailments, and Beecham's Pills cure constipation. A valuable book of knowledge mailed free, on request, by B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

IF you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Saves the expense of a physician in severest cases of croup, bronchitis and congestive colds. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Chronic Indigestion

Kept me in very poor health for five years, I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my digestion was helped by the first three doses.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I have now taken over four bottles and I firmly believe it has cured me, and also saved my life. MRS. R. E. PRINCE, Bushville, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA,

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

MRS. RUTHKRANZ, 23 years' experience in midwifery, takes ladies before and during confinement; skillful treatment; confidential. Infants adopted. Female complaints. Private Ladies' Hospital, 169 East 81st Street, New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CHEAP R. R. and FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS

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CAKED UDDER AND GARGET is positively cured by the use of **SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE.** GUARANTEED. Will not scatter or reduce the flow of milk. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ½ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., $1.00. SCOTT'S BLISTERS, SOAB and SWEAT, Price $1.00. Scott's Hoof Paste Co., Rochester, N. Y.

THE NEW METHODIST AUDITORIUM.

Largest Building Devoted Exclusively to Religious Purposes in the United States.

Methodists from all over the land will assemble at Ocean Grove, on the Jersey coast, during the summer. The regular programme of summer services will be inaugurated in the new auditorium on July 1, and the interest in the great religious revival which it is proposed to conduct will not be allowed to flag until August 30, when the summer campaign against the minions of evil will close with a ten-day camp meeting.

The auditorium, which Architect F. T. Camp, of New York, will turn over to the Building Committee, will be the largest edifice exclusively devoted to religious purposes in the country, its seating capacity of 9500 being in excess of that of the great Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City.

The auditorium is built on the beach with its front facing old ocean, and is 224 feet deep by 161 feet in width, outside measurements. The centre of the roof is eighty-five feet clear from the concrete floor. The height from the cornices on the side walls is an even fifty feet, the interior thus made being grand and imposing in its effects. Four towers will adorn the roof, the main one

THE NEW METHODIST AUDITORIUM AT OCEAN GROVE.

with its cupola rising to a height of 125 feet, presenting a striking landmark, visible many miles at sea.

In a building of such proportions and designed for its special purposes, the architect must necessarily devote much of his skill to the securing of proper acoustics, at the same time providing for the fullest ventilation. To secure the former the roof has been made a vast sounding board, the lines of the ceiling being parabolic from front to rear and side to side, while the ends are polygonal. At the rear of the speaker's platform a parabolic sounding board is attached to the vertical wall, and a smaller sounding board is placed directly over the platform. By this arrangement the voice of a speaker is forced outward in such a manner as to preclude echoes. This arrangement is also assisted by a system of exhaust register placed in the floor toward the rear, by which a gentle current of air is drawn from the direction of the speaker, and by the further use of fans thrown up through the two front turrets above the roof.

The rear and side walls of the auditorium are constructed in three tiers of portable panels. Those of the lower tier can be removed, so that the breezes of the ocean may blow through the whiskers of the elders and vibrate the flowers on the bonnets of the young people. Sections of the two upper tiers may be moved to meet the demands of the weather. This interesting piece of architecture will cost $52,000 when completed, and has been constructed under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, of Ocean Grove, President, General Manager and Superintendent E. H. DeHaven, the well known stock broker; T. J. Preston, of Newark; G. W. Evans, of Ocean Grove; W. H. Skirm, of Trenton, and D. H. Brown, of Brooklyn.

Among the distinguished divines and Christian workers who are to take leading parts in the two months' programme are the Rev. E. H. Stokes, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, of Pennington Seminary; Evangelist Charles H. Yatman, the Rev. C. H. McAnney, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mrs. Emma Bourne, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey; the Rev. Dr. B. B. Loomis, the Right Rev. Bishop Vincent, Joseph Cook, the great evangelist; the Rev. J. R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University; Colonel George W. Bain, of Kentucky; J. N. Stearns, of New York, a great temperance worker; Bishops Bowman, Fitzgerald, Foster, Mallalieu, Walden and Foss, of the M. E. Church; the Rev. Dr. C. E. Mandeville, of Chicago, who will deliver seven lectures on the "Seven Churches of Asia;" Mrs. Rev. Dr. Wheeler, Professor J. R. Sweny, a sweet singer, and Mrs. Dr. Palmer.

Leading events are the opening of the season July 1, celebration of July 4, temperance convention of New Jersey July 5 and 6, Ocean Grove Sunday-school Assembly July 9 to 20, Christian Arbitration and Peace Day July 21, Sabbath Observance Day July 22, King's Daughters July 24, Epworth League July 25, African M. E. Church jubilee July 27, twenty-fifth anniversary of Ocean Grove July 29, annual meeting of National Temperance Publication Society August 1, Ocean Grove Memorial August 6, dedication of the auditorium August 9 to 12, Woman's Encouragement meetings August 15 to 17, Woman's Foreign Mission Society August 18 and 19, camp meeting August 20 to 30.

STRIKERS RAMPANT.

Labor Disturbances Break Forth at Many Points.

Violence marked the continuance of the labor strikes in many sections of the country, and a review of the situation for one day showed that the struggle was growing more serious as the contest between the workmen and capitalists progressed.

McKeesport, Penn., was in the hands of a wild mob of tube-work strikers. They drove workmen from their factories, burned tipples and other property, and held undisputed sway over the country round. They had three cannon, and for a time retained possession of the mills and other property of their former employers.

A desperate fight occurred between a sheriff's posse and coal strikers at the Little Coal Mines, near Pekin, Ill. Two were killed and half a dozen wounded. One dead body, several men on the verge of the grave, a number of others injured, $30,000 worth of property absolutely destroyed and many homes made desolate, was the result of an attempt made by the miners of the Peoria district to close the mine operated by the Little Brothers in Tazewell County, a mile or more back of Wesley City. Edward Blower, of Bartonville, married, was shot in the side of the neck and killed instantly.

Governor McKinley has sent 1200 troops to Eastern Ohio, where strikers are stopping railway traffic. The commanding general believes that the men will fight at at least one point.

A mob near Harmony, Ind., stoned a Vandalia freight train and instantly killed the engineer in his cab.

The presence of troops quieted the rioters at Frostburg, Md., but just before the soldiers arrived the house of a working miner was blown up with dynamite.

A call for aid came from Round Pound in the Cherokee Strip. Men were tearing up railroad tracks and threatened to kill anybody who attempted to repair them.

A battle between the army of deputies and gold miners near Cripple Creek, Col., was averted at the last moment. The men said they were willing to surrender to the militia, and the deputies concluded to await the coming of the troops.

Neither the coal operators nor the miners took kindly to the suggestion of the National Committee of the United Mine Workers that each mining district settle the strike for itself.

The importation of new men into the coke region of Pennsylvania increased and bid fair to defeat the strikers.

Judge Emery Speer, who once made a decision unfavorable to organized labor, refused at Macon, Ga., to require engineers to work thirteen hours at a stretch, saying the policy of the law was to improve the condition of the laboring man wherever possible.

IT'S HAWAII'S ISLAND.

Its Flag is Hoisted by the Minister of the Interior.

Hawaii has won the race with Great Britain and secured possession of Necker Island. The Hawaiian steamer Iwalani beat the British cruiser Champion in the race to the barren bit of land. Minister of the Interior King returned to Honolulu and announced that he had hoisted the flag of Hawaii on a promontory of the island.

The new acquisition is perfectly barren, of no use whatever except as a possible resting place for the proposed cable.

THE LABOR WORLD.

In India agricultural laborers get five cents a day.

East Liverpool, Ohio, is to have a co-operative factory.

A building trades council is to be established in Paterson, N. J.

Fall River (Mass.) weavers' wages have lately been cut thirty per cent.

Fully one-third of the female population of France are laborers on farms.

Efforts are being made to establish trade assemblies throughout New Jersey.

It is said that 1000 Illinois manufacturers have combined to kill the eight hour law.

Operations are being generally resumed at the iron mines in the Lake Superior region.

There are more iron safes made in Cincinnati than in all the cities of the Union combined.

A reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the earnings of Boston hatters has gone into effect.

After a stormy session the bootblacks of Chicago formed a union and elected Jefferson King President.

The Laborers' Union in New York City is divided into English, German and Italian speaking branches.

The shops in Altoona, Penn., of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been opened for work on full time.

The union wages for laborers on buildings in New York City is thirty cents an hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

The committee of the striking miners abandon their hope of effecting a National settlement and call for district conferences with the operators.

The Brooks Locomotive Works, Schenectady, N. Y., have received an order for thirty passenger locomotives and thirty locomotives for the Central Railway of Brazil.

Delegates from France, Belgium, England, Germany and Austria are expected at the coming International Congress of Textile Workers, which is to be held in this country.

Gripmen and conductors on the Third avenue line, New York City, had their wages increased to $2.50 and $2.25 a day, respectively. They are to make five round trips a day instead of four and a half, as heretofore.

An appeal is contemplated to be made by the iron trades unions to the New York State Constitutional Convention for an amendment to the law which will hinder contract prison labor competing with free industry.

The only ones among the textile workers of this country whose wages have not been reduced during the panic are the spinners, who have an organization comprising over ninety per cent. of the spinners in the United States.

Count George Szirney, who claims to be the son of a wealthy and powerful Austrian nobleman, whose estates were squandered by the trustees while he was in his minority, is picking slate in a coal breaker at Wilkesbarre, Penn., for sixty cents a day.

Owing to the late frost the orange crop of California will be far below the average this season. The total output from Southern California will reach about 40,000 carloads. This is twenty per cent. below last season's crop. The output for Northern California will be very small.

Charleston, Mo., is so prosperous that all the real estate in town will be exempted from taxation. The saloon licenses pay all the expenses of government.

Flowers Affect the Singer's Throat.

In one of the Parisian journals a long discussion has been going on with regard to the effect, injurious or otherwise, that flowers have upon a singer's throat. The consensus of opinion among the opera singers seems to be that certain flowers, notably tuberoses and mimosa, are particularly dangerous.

Mme. Christine Nilsson, in her letter on this subject, mentions the case of a celebrated woman singer with whom she was appearing in concert some years ago. As they stood in the wings waiting for the first number on the programme to be announced, a friend sent a huge wreath to the singer, which was made of tuberoses. The singer buried her nose in the flowers for a moment, and three minutes later when she went upon the stage to sing she found that she could not raise a note. The vocal chord had been temporarily paralyzed. A doctor was called, the flowers were thrown out of a window and the singer, after her throat had been treated, was able to sing later in the evening. Mlle. Emma Calve in this article also upholds Mme. Nilsson's opinion.

"The only flowers that I ever admit into my living apartments," writes Calve, "are roses and violets. The tuberose is my particular abhorrence, not alone because it suggests death, but on account of its injurious effect on the voice. Upon entering a room where lilies are I always have an irresistible desire to throw the windows open. They always irritate my throat. In my mind there is no doubt about all flowers being injurious to the throat except roses. Personally I can also exempt the violet, but other singers have told me that it had an injurious effect upon their vocal chords."—New York Sun.

Roll Your Umbrella.

"If half the citizens of the world," said a young woman who works on umbrella covers, "only knew such a simple thing as how to roll up an umbrella, most of the umbrellas brought to dealers to be mended would never have needed repairs.

"The right way to roll your umbrella is to take hold of the ends of the ribs and the stick with the same hand and hold them tightly enough to prevent their being twisted while the covering is being twirled around with the other hand. Then your umbrella will be as nicely closed as when you bought it, and the only wear and tear will be on the cloth.

"It is twisting the ribs out of shape around the stick and fastening them there that spoils most of the umbrellas. Never hold the umbrella by the handle alone when you roll it up and you will find it will last longer and cost less for repairs."—Philadelphia Times.

A Long Gun.

It appears from recent experiments that the old idea, that long guns gave a greater velocity to the projectile, was well founded. At the French arsenal at Rochefort recently a 6.3-inch gun was made up to the extraordinary length of 52.5 feet by screwing tubes onto the muzzle to make the length up to ninety diameters. With a projectile weighing 92.2 pounds the unprecedented muzzle velocity of 3983 foot seconds was attained.—New Orleans Picayune.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church has come into possession of the largest collection of Latin Bibles in the world, consisting of 543 editions in 1364 volumes.

THROW IT AWAY.

There's no longer any need of wearing clumsy, chafing Trusses, which give only partial relief at best, never cure, but often inflict great injury, inducing inflammation, strangulation and death.

HERNIA (Breach), or Rupture, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured without the knife and without pain. Another

Triumph in Conservative Surgery

is the cure of

TUMORS, Ovarian, Fibroid and other varieties, without the perils of cutting operations.

PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula, and other diseases of the lower bowel, promptly cured without pain or resort to the knife.

STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, and washed out, thus avoiding cutting.

STRICTURE of urinary passage is also removed without cutting. Abundant References, and Pamphlets, on above diseases, sent sealed, in plain envelope, 10 cts. (stamps). WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

NYNU—24

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

One View of Higher Education.

When a girl is making good, wholesome bread, digestible pies and cake, and keeping a house homelike and comfortable for her father, mother and brothers, it is said she is missing the "higher education" necessary to a woman's life. This "higher education" is one of the mushrooms that grow in the brain of poets, spiritualists, theosophists and fools. It means that her father, mother and brothers should be content to eat soggy bread and grow dyspeptic on canned goods, while she sits on the bank of a stream and reflects upon a lot of things that do her harm. Every good and useful woman avoids what is popularly known as the "higher life," the literal meaning of which is the higher foolishness.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Your "Annoyed Sign."

"What," asks an exchange, "is your 'annoyed sign'?" Most people have, it seems, some characteristic gesture to express that the limit of toleration is approaching. The Prince of Wales when annoyed winks his left eye rapidly, the Emperor of Austria puffs out his cheeks, the Czar lays his hand flat on the top of his head, Mr. Gladstone turns swiftly on his heels, as if executing a volte face, and the Sultan of Turkey grasps his throat tightly with his hand.—New York Times.

The English asylums and homes for the aged and infirm cost annually $13,000,000.

An ordinary teacup holds about six ounces of fluid and a tumbler about ten.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on Constipation (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

LOVELL Diamond Cycles

ARE THE BEST MADE.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. HIGH GRADE IN EVERY RESPECT.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE.

WHAT IS IT?

WHY: THE WONDER OF THE AGE. CALL AND SEE IT.

GIRAFFE.

Send for our Special Bargain List of second-hand and shop-worn Wheels. We have got just what you want.

CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL. AGENTS WANTED.

HIGH GRADE BICYCLE FOR $43.75 We have a limited number of our past season's wheels of standard make and high grade quality, which we are closing out at the above low price. A rare chance to get a first-class durable wheel at a bargain. They are full size gents' wheels, ball bearing and fitted with pneumatic tires. Send $5 to guarantee express charges, and we will ship C. O. D. $43.75, with the privilege of examination, if desired. Apply to our agents or direct to us.

OUR SPORTING GOODS LINE IS UNEXCELLED.

Send ten cents (the actual cost of mailing) in stamps or money for large illustrated four hundred page catalogue, containing all kinds of Sporting Goods and hundreds of other articles.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,

131 Broad St. and 147 Washington St., BOSTON.

"Don't Put Off Till To-morrow the Duties of To-day." Buy a Cake of

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. Wm. DeFrehn is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Geo. W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, was a visitor in town last week.

D. H. Foster spent a few days in Tyrone on business last week.

J. Lowry Johnston, of Baltimore, is spending some time with friends in this place.

Joseph Heeter, of Punxsutawney, a resident of this place one time, was in town last week.

Miss Anna Doyle, of Minerva, O., who has been the guest of friends here for some time past, started for home on Monday morning last.

T. O. Milliken, of Cornpropsts Mills, candidate for the nomination to the legislature, was in town getting acquainted with the people on Wednrsday last.

Children's day was appropriately observed in this place by elaborate programs and effusive decorations in both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

The Newton Hamilton base ball club came to this place on Saturday last and was defeated by the home team by a score of 19 to 12 after a long drawn out game that abounded in no features worth mentioning.

The Mapleton base ball club and the Independents of this place crossed bats on the grounds of the latter on Thursday last. At the end of seven innings the game terminated with the score standing 15 to 12 in favor of the visiting club.

A wreck occurred on the P. R. R., about two miles east of town on Thursday last, in which two engines and about a dozen cars with their contents were demolished and distributed over the railroad for a distance of about two hundred yards. Brakeman Kiel, of Duncannon, was badly bruised about the head and the engineer of the west bound train was cut in the face with glass. The cause of the smashup was two trains trying to pass each other on the same track. This has been tried frequently, with the same success each time.

CALVIN.

Corn is growing.

The recent frosts have destroyed the grape crop in this section.

Wheat and rye bids fair for an average crop, while the prospects for hay are much below the average.

The acreage of potatoes planted exceeds that of any former year.

B. F. Mierley attended quarterly conference at Eagle Foundry on the 9th.

Children's Day services at Otterbein church next Sunday at 10 A. M. All are expecting a good time.

The U. B. quarterly meeting at Latta Grove on the 10th was attended by a number of our people.

George Roland marketed a sheep last week that brought the scales down to 202 pounds. We would like to hear from some more sheep of heavy weights.

Master Earl Wright and Jesse Steel are among the unfortunate, they having let their feet come in contact with the sharp edge of an ax, which placed the former under the care of Dr. Hamilton a few days.

Wm. Long has finished his annual tour of shearing sheep and reports the number clipped at 506. Although there was a spirited competition by rival clippers, Billy feels that he was not entirely knocked out.

On Sunday, June 17, there will be children's meeting at Calvin, in the United Brethren church, services commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., to be conducted by the pastor and superintendent of the Sunday school.

We were pleased to take by the hand last week, Wm. Heeter, of Omaha, Nebraska, a former Trough Creek boy, who came east to spend a few days with former friends and schoolmates. Mr. Heeter is one of the boys that means to make his mark in the world. He has, by good, social, moral and religious habits, honesty and integrity, worked his way from the bottom rung upward until he now gets the sum of $800 per year, in the employ of the Adams Express Co. He thanked the writer very much for the chip that he threw in his basket.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Charlotte Robinson, of Huntingdon, was the guest of "Grandma" Wilson on Saturday.

"Happy sunshine, blessed sunshine," sent the mercury up to ninety-six in the shade on Sabbath last.

John Miller, wife and part of family, of Shirleysburg, were visitors here the former part of this week.

John Stonebraker, of Altoona, spent a portion of the past week with his cousins, William and Linnie.

Frank Gorsuch, of Harrisburg, has gone into partnership in the blacksmithing business with his brother Isaac and will soon remove his family to this place. Welcome back, Doc.

A she-bear, two cubs, a snake, a groundhog, one coon and a jay bird were successively frightened off their roosts on Saturday by a couple of pedestrians who climbed up to historic Jack's spring. It is a dead secret but nevertheless true, that Harvey, picking something from the butt of an old tree, gazed intently at it a few moments and then excitedly sprang to the top of a stump and cried, "I've found it! I've found it! the skull of Captain Jack!" Upon inspection it proved to be the simple remains of an unfortunate land turtle's shell, bleached to silvery whiteness, and, strange to say, unmarked by initials or date. The veracity of this statement can be fully corroborated by John Harvey Tate.

PLANK CABIN VALLEY.

Children's Day services will be held at Trough Creek M. E. church, Sunday, 17th inst.

Rev. Kauffman, the junior preacher on this charge, is meeting with general favor among the people in this community.

Quarterly meeting was held at Asbury June 9 and 10. Presiding Elder, J. Max Lantz, preached Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

On account of the prolonged wet and cold weather corn and potatoes have made little progress, and indeed all garden vegetab.es have been kept in the background.

The 4th of July is approaching and the Trough Creek Grangers are making arrangements to celebrate our great natal day in the grove, at their hall. We hope it will be a success and that the day's exercise will be full of patriotic devotion.

We learn that the band boys of Beavertown are preparing to hold festivals on the evenings of the 21st and 23d at the picnic grounds near the Bethel, for their mutual benefit. This band but recently organized and is making rapid strides in the art of blowing their strains of sweet music. We bespeak for them a liberal patronage from a music-loving people.

CASSVILLE.

Rumor says we are to have a creamery. Hope it will be reality.

Misses Nora and Bertha Stine returned on Friday from a delightful visit to Bedford and vicinity.

Rev. Kauffman organized a Bible class on last Friday evening, which will meet once a week, on Friday evening. The portion taken up for study is the book of Romans.

The first quarterly meeting was held at Eagle Foundry and was of unusual interest. Many could not get in the church. Rev. Max Lantz preached a sermon of great power on Sabbath.

Children's day service next Sunday evening in the Methodist church. Some pleasing numbers are being prepared, instrumental and vocal music, representations and addressess. All are cordially invited.

The Epworth reading circle held its regular meeting Friday evening at the home of the president, Mrs. J. O. Heaton. They decided to hold a spelling bee and social Wednesday evening, June 20th, at Mrs. Heaton's. Prizes will be given the best spellers and a "booby" prize to the one who first misses. Lemonade and cake for sale, proceeds of which are for League purposes.

The board of health has prohibited all public assemblages for the present in Lewistown.

For Assembly.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon Co:

I fully expected to visit all sections of our county at some time during the present campaign and personally solicit your support for a renomination as a Legislative candidate, but having been deterred from this by circumstances that I cannot control, I feel that I should thus publicly make an appeal to you.

I believe that I might confidently ask your united support by reason of the second term precedent that has now been established in the county, but, laying that aside, I feel that I can more confidently ask it again if it will appear to you that I faithfully and conscientiously discharged my duties during my first term. I have no other ambition than to serve my people to the full extent of my ability and to discharge my duties to the grand old party to which we belong, and none will question the self-evident fact that a member can be of much more use to his constituents after having served a term: For this reason, perhaps, more than any other, the second term rule prevails in nine-tenths of the countios of the state, and I frankly say to you, whether you apply it in my case or not, that Huntingdon county will be benefited by adhering to that principle.

If you have found my record to be satisfactory and it shall be your will that I may represent you *once* more, I assure you that it will be my pleasure to do my whole duty and help to make an honorable record for our county.

Yours Sincerely,
JOHN S. BARE.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 11, 1894.

Conscientious and Faithful.

From among the compliments paid John S. Bare by the public press, we clip the following from the Scranton *Courier Progress*, edited by Hon. John R. Farr, Chairman of the Educational Committee, and a very prominent member of the last House of Representatives: Hon. Jno. S. Bare, of Huntingdon county, is seeking a renomination for the Legislature from the Republicans. Mr. Bare is a capable and most useful legislator, thoroughly alive to the best interests of his constituents, and was one of the most conscientious and faithful members in the last session of the Legislature, not only in his duties at the sessions, but also in that very imporant matter, committee work. We served with him on the Education Commtitee and can attest to his worth and his reliability, a quality that is most essential to a useful legislator. He did excellent service for the Compulsory Education and Free Book bills, and proved himself in general worthy of consideration of his constituents. If they desire a Representative who will faithfully and intelligently represent them, strengthened as he will be by experience, Mr. Bare will fill the bill."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.

Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES' and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linolium, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by sending away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

Go To

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

--FOR A--

Fine and

Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!
Wholesale and Retail

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My **25c. STEWS.**

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, - Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 13, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Carpenter, the Juniata county murderer, will be executed to-morrow.

—Miss Ada Wood is visiting the family of B. F. Godard, in Huntingdon.

—Hon. D. Clarkson and wife, of Cassville, tarried briefly in Mapleton yesterday.

—To-morrow will be Flag Day—the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening at 7.15 o'clock.

—The Mapleton cornet band have decided to hold a festival on July 4th in McConahy's hall.

—Mrs. H. A. Thompson and daughter Nellie, of Mount Union, spent Monday with M. L. Rex's family.

—D. E. Parker and Luther Smith, of Altoona, spent a few days of last week among friends in this vicinity.

—Masters Ray and Lloyd Godard, of Huntingdon, are enjoying a week's visit among their former Mapleton companions.

W. W. Woods, wife and children, of Williamsburg, spent two or three days of the past week among Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. T. M. B. Hicks, of Williamsport, and Mrs. E. Stratford, of Mount Union, were guests of J. G. Hicks' family this week.

—Prof. H. W. Pyles, of Waterloo, spent a few hours in Mapleton this morning and was warmly greeted by his many friends.

—J. Bruce Boring, pedagogue and school book agent, of Huntingdon, was shaking hands with his numerous Mapleton friends on Monday.

—The semi-annual encampment, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Pennsylvania, will be held at Gettysburg June 30 to July 6 inclusive.

—Dickinson college has conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on Rev. J. Max Lantz, presiding elder of the Juniata district, Methodist Episcopal church.

—J. D. Wood, T. M. Wood and G. D. Wood attended the funeral of E. E. Borst at Alexandria, last Friday. He died suddenly at Vail of heart failure.

—The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon M. G. Brumbaugh at the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on Wednesday last.

—M. L. Neice laid a brick walk last week in front of his residence on Main street. This is a very commendable improvement and much improves that thoroughfare.

—Mrs. H. W. McDonald and Mrs. J. W. Weston, of Altoona, were in Mapleton last week to see their father, Henry Long, who has been in a critical condition for several months.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; class service, 10.15; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Children's Day service, 7.30 P. M. There will be no League service in the evening.

—Johnstown observed the fifth anniversary of the big flood by memorial services. Business places were closed and a large number of people visited the cemetery, where nearly 3,000 victims of the flood are buried.

—H. E. Himes and J. E. Montgomery are representing the United Brethren Christian Endeavor society of this place at the Young People's Rally of the Allegheny conference which is being held at Tyrone.

—We are pleased to note that the injuries received by ex-county commissioner, S. P. Smith, by being kicked last Wednesday by a mule were not as serious as was first reported. He is getting along very nicely.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Summer term opens July 23, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Spring term opened with a larger attendance of students than ever. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—The county commissioners were in town yesterday taking another view of the bridge site at this place. They expected to contract for the iron work yesterday afternoon. Bids will be received for the stone work until noon next Saturday.

—The season of the year has arrived when the man who has toasted his shins by the stove all winter and bragged upon his ability as an expert grass mower or all 'round farm hand, seeks some shady spot and begins to tell of his wonderful skill as an ice harvester.

—James Stranger, a clown, was killed in the Walter L. Main's circus wreck near Tyrone on Memorial day last year. His mother, Margaret Stranger, has instituted suit against the Pennsylvania railroad company in the Blair county court to recover $20,000 damages for his death.

—William Kaylor, of Altoona, has brought suit for $15,000 against the City Passenger Railway of that city. The claim is based on the death of his father, who was killed some time ago by an electric car belonging to the company, he having been run down on a hill adjoining the city limits.

—Owing to the damage wrought by the late flood to the Juniata canal, that portion of it between the Mifflintown dam and Lewistown Junction, the only portion that that has been operated since the flood of '89, has been closed indefinitely, with the strong probability that it will be permanently abandoned.

—M. L. Rex was struck on the neck last April by a bolt breaking at the works of the Phillips Glass Sand Company. Very little inconvenience was felt at the time as a result of the blow. Last week, however, his neck commenced swelling and now presents the appearance of a well-developed case of mumps.

The annual State appropriation to the common schools this year is $5,000,000, and warrants are now going out from the school department to the various districts. The distribution is based on the number of taxables in the state, the rate being found by dividing the entire appropriation by the total number of taxables. The increase this year is almost 10 per cent., or 32 cents per taxable.

—A separate school district having been made of Petersburg borough, a special election for school directors was held at that place Tuesday, May 29th, with the following result: Calvin Bell, S. L. Stryker, 3 years; John T. Dopp, John Manney, 2 years; J. N. Thompson, F. L. Stewart, 1 year. The new board has organized and are talking of an eight-months' school term and increased salaries. Sensible men.

—Horace Henderson, son of James Henderson, of Cassville, who won many honors for meritorious work in school and college in the past few years, has added thereto. He has been attending the law school of the University of Pennsylvania during the past year and from the Philadelphia papers we learn that his average was 94.8, the highest in the class. It is quite a pleasure to note the progress of this scholarly young friend who has labored faithfully and industriously.

—Quite a number of Mapleton people concluded to go into the poultry business this spring but the experience of some of them has not been very encouraging. Mrs. Nancy Kauffman, residing west of town, a few nights ago had a hen and brood stolen by some unprincipled wretch. This is the only case of theft of which we have heard. Some kind of an animal has been making havoc among D. M. Cowher's chicks, about one hundred having been killed in the past few nights.

—The Prohibition state convention was held in Williamsport last Wednesday. Many speeches were made denouncing the Republican and Democratic parties. The following nominations were made: Governor, Charles L. Hawley, of Scranton; lieutenant governor, Homer L. Castle, of Pittsburg; auditor general, Charles Palmer, of Delaware; secretary of internal affairs, L. R. Gleason, of Canton; congressmen-at-large, E. K. Kane, of Kane, and Rev. L. G. Jordon, of Philadelphia.

—A clipping from the Waterford (Minn.) correspondence of a Minnesota paper informs us that William Nepper, who recently went from Mapleton to that place, has taken unto himself a wife. The ceremony took place Sunday, May 27th. Following is the notice of the event: "The marriage of Miss Alberta Bolster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bolster, and William Nepper, of Mapleton Depot, Penn., was solemnized Sunday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in this village. It was a pretty home wedding and was witnessed by a large number of guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Dwart of Northfield. Mr. and Mrs. Nepper held a reception at Mrs. Bolster's residence Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock." [We extend congratulations.

—NOTICE.—The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he will give instructions on the mandolin, violin, guitar and banjo. Terms: 12 lessons, of one hour each, $5.00, and can also furnish anything in the line of musical instruments, fixtures, sheet music, etc. at lowest prices. Call or address

F. W. KIEFERLE,

Hunter's Drug Store, Mt. Union, Pa.

—Four cases of small-pox were reported at Lewistown last week, all of which, except one, that of Kirk Thompson, are outside the borough limits. The Lewistown *Gazette* gives a resume of the cases and winds up by saying: "The above covers all who have been afflicted within a radius of three miles, and shows that there have been seventeen cases all told, four in Lewistown and thirteen in Derry township. Of these, two have died, six recovered, two are convalescent and seven now sick. There being no cases in the borough and none whatever within six blocks of the center of town."

—Goorge Miller's new barn in Union township was raised last Friday. Between fifty and sixty persons were present to lend a helping hand and the work was quickly done. This latter remark does not apply to the helpers when they reached the dinner table. A feast was prepared and even the most rapid workers lingered long at the table. It is very creditable to the architect and contractor, J. Quincy Dell, that there was not a misfit in any part of the large structure. He certainly understands his business. In the evening the disciples of Terpsichore in the party, enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

—A party of six left on Harrisburg accommodation yesterday morning for Granville, whence they proceeded over the mountain to Licking creek for the ostensible purpose of enticing trout from that limpid stream. They took with them a large barrel of provisions, and how they will demolish that amount in the three days they expect to be absent is a mystery. Before leaving they effected an organization as follows: John G. Gillam, supply agent; L. M. Speer, chambermaid, R. C. Yocum, hostler; John M. Miller, cook; George M. Spanogle and James M. Bell, liquid bait distributors. We presume they are having a jolly time.

—D. M. Cowher has leased for a term of years of T. M. Logan the roller mill now in course of construction on Main street and expects to have it in operation about July 1st. Mr. Cowher has had about twenty years experience in the milling business and in the past five years has been employed by several of the best mill builders in starting new mills built by them in six or seven different states. This should be sufficient guarantee that he understands his business. Country work will be made a specialty. Parties bringing ten-bushel grists may have their own wheat ground and he will guarantee it to be equal to any made in Pennsylvania regardless of the size of the mill.

Mrs. Rebecca Stubbs.

Mrs. Rebecca Stubbs died at the residence of her son, S. P. Stubbs, in this place last Saturday night at 11.30 o'clock, of old age. Mrs. Stubbs' maiden name was Longenecker, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, April 1, 1805, hence was at the time of her death aged 89 years, 2 months and 9 days. For many years she was a member of the German Baptist church and, although it was not our pleasure to have any acquaintance with this venerable lady, we are informed that she was a good woman, living consistently with her profession, and of a kind and generous disposition. Five sons and one daughter survive her. They are Martin Stubbs, Michigan, John Stubbs, McAlevy's Fort, William Stubbs, Ohio, S. P. and Calvin Stubbs, Mapleton, and Mrs. Kate Love, Bellwood. The remains were interred Tuesday morning in Mountain View cemetery, Rev. D. H. Campbell officiating at the services. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

—Railroad travel is exceedingly light these days.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of June 9th.

Population, 519.

Last consecutive number, 1513.

Philadelphia sent us a recruit on Saturday last.

Sixteen head of cattle were received on Monday.

The brickmakers are burning another kiln of brick.

Consecutive No. 963 was released on parole on Wednesday.

Washington county added ten to our population on Wednesday.

Elk county added one to our number by sending an inmate on Monday.

Consecutive Nos. 740 and 1042 were released on final discharge on Monday.

There were fifty-four visitors shown through the Reformatory this week.

Consecutive No. 659 was released on expiration of maximum sentence yesterday.

Consecutive Nos. 937, 1037 and 1039 received their final discharges on Saturday last.

Consecutive No. 981 was returned to the Reformatory on Saturday last for violation of parole.

Yesterday morning the officers reported for duty wearing their new summer hats. They are "dandies."

Fifty gross of brushes were shipped from the brush factory this week, and orders were received for ten gross.

Usher Logan was absent from duty on Thursday and attended the funeral of a relative in Mapleton, this county.

A car load of lumber was received on Wednesday, to be used in the erection of a pig sty on the Reformatory farm.

The following supplies were received in the kitchen department during the week: fifty barrels of flour, five hundred and fourteen pounds of coffee, one cheese, five sacks of salt and eighteen bushels of potatoes.

Officers Peightal and Warsing, together with several inmates, are clearing the driftwood from the island, carried there by the recent high water. They are also making preparations for the erection of a new fence, the former one having been partly carried away by the flood.

The following supplies were received in the kitchen department for Reformatory use since our last issue: six barrels of syrup, five hundred pounds of prunes, seven barrels of beans, six bags of peas, one barrel of oyster crackers and fifty barrels of flour.

Officer DeForest reports the following goods received in the clothing and shoe departments this week, for Reformatory use: three pairs of laundry blankets, fifty pounds of hold fast nails, one hundred pounds of shoe nails, twelve rubber coats, thirty-four citizen shirts and one hundred mirrors.

A COUNTER SUIT.

The Man Fainted When the Warrant was Served.

About two weeks ago, Charles H. Long, of Union Furnace, brought suit against McKnight & Sons, lumbermen of Ore Hill, near Roaring Spring, for a board bill and wage due. Mr. Long had to have a couple of warrants issued before he could summon the McKnights legally, as they were not trading under the firm name of McKnight & Sons. Justice W. F. Taylor, before whom the information was made, set Monday for the hearing and Mr. Long and his friends appeared promptly. The McKnights, however, instead of appearing themselves, sent a Roaring Spring constable here with a warrant for the arrest of Long on the charge of selling hard cider. When the constable sprung his warrant Long was so surprised that he fainted then and there in the justice's office. On his recovery he waived a hearing and gave bail for $500 for his appearance at court. His friends were indignant at the charge, which they say is absurd. In default of their appearance, justice Taylor gave judgment against the McKnights for the amount of Long's bill.—*Tyrone Times.*

1894 UNLOADING SALE.

Beginning with May 14th and to Continue for 30 Days

I have an immense stock of agricultural implements, wagons, etc., that must be sold. Prices down to suit the times. Corn cultivators, mowers, binders, and binder twine a specialty. Call and examine my stock or write for price list. Extras furnished for all leading makes of machinery. A. S. WELCH,

Shirley Street, Mount Union, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

The undersigned, agent for the heirs of David Stever, late of Cass township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, adjoining Cassville borough, on

Saturday, June 30, 1894,

commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the following valuable real estate: The MANSION FARM of said deceased, containing 84 ACRES, more or less, in a good state of cultivation, and has thereon a good frame HOUSE and BARN, good water and excellent fruit.

Also, a TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, containing about 30 ACRES.

The above is one of the most desirable farms in Trough Creek valley.

TERMS:—One third on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser. JOHN M. STEVER,

Agent for heirs of David Stever, dec'd.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

The Brook.

I looked in the brook and saw a face;
Heigh-ho, but a child was I!
There were rushes and willows in that place,
And they clutched at the brook as the brook ran by;
And the brook it ran its own sweet way,
As a child doth run in heedless play.
And as it ran I heard it say:
"Hasten with me
To the roistering sea
That is wroth with the flame of the morning sky."

I look in the brook and see a face;
Heigh-ho, but the years go by!
The rushes are dead in the old-time place,
And the willows I knew when a child was I;
And the brook it seemed to me to say,
As ever it stealeth on its way,
Solemnly now and not in play,
"Oh, come with me
To the slumberous sea
That is gray with the peace of the evening sky."
Heigh-ho, but the years go by,
I would to God that a child were I.

—Chicago Record.

HIS SURPRISE PARTY.

The village of Meredith was seven miles from the Darrington homestead, and it was quite an event in the lives of the Darrington women when they could manage to secure a horse to take them so long a distance. Mr. Darrington and his son drove to the village every week, but the old man thought the women folks belonged at home and had no reason to go beyond the gate at the end of the lane. There were other farmhouses near, to be sure, but Mr. Darringthn was opposed to "havin' his wife and darters gad about to all the neighbors," and as he was very inhospitable when visitors did appear everybody fell into the habit of letting the Darringtons severely alone.

It was a hard life for the mother and her two daughters, but they bore their lot uncomplainingly and toiled on from day to day with no hope of a change. It is said that there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue, and I think in the case of the Darrington women that time had arrived when the father positively refused to have company invited to the house. "Think I want all my hard-earned wittles et up by strangers?" he asked, with a scowl, and that settled the question. Firm and decided opposition on the part of the women would have won for them an easier life, for the old man was weak when a strong will was set against his, but they had never thought of crossing father, so he became more tyrannical as his years increased.

One morning, when Mr. Darrington announced his intention of driving to the village, Kate timidly ventured a request that she be allowed to accompany him; her Uncle John kept a store in Meredith and she had not seen that store for ten months.

"'Tain't nec'sary," the father answered, testily; "if you want anything I'll git it. You've got enough work to do in the house without gaddin' around the town. I'll stop at John's store and if his wagon is comin' past here this mornin' I'll order him to stop with a lot of groc'ries. Rob ain't goin' today. It'll take me too consarned long at the blacksmith's."

So hope died in Kate's heart, and with a sigh she returned to her work.

Just before dinner Uncle John's wagon stopped with the groceries. Sophie was opening the basket to put the things away when she noticed some writing on the brown paper that was laid over them. "Why, what's this?" she cried. "Father seems to have sent us a note."

"Well, what does he say, child?" asked her mother, anxiously. "Read it out loud."

But before she could begin Kate and Mrs. Darrington looked over her shoulder and this is what they saw:

"Go around and inwite all the nabors to spend the evenin' with us and we'll have a genwin Surprise Party. Don't forgit Tom's folks. Can't you make some cake?"

"What can have come over father I can't imagine," said Mrs. Darrington, looking bewildered, "but we'll have to do it, as he says so."

"Indeed, we'll be delighted to do it," cried Sophie in ecstasy. "We'll take him at his word immediately, for fear he comes home and changes his mind. Where's Rob? He must do the inviting while we clean up and make the cake."

When Rob was informed of this new departure of his father's he joined with the rest in being both surprised and delighted. "To think of him even asking Tom's folks that he hasn't spoken to for the last five years! I always did think he was foolish to quarrel with Tom Doane. Tom's a nice fellow and ain't to blame for that quarrel. But I wonder whatever possessed father to do this."

"The next question is," said Mrs. Darrington, "will the neighbors be willing to come? They've been treated uncivil enough by father,"

"Oh, I think so," returned Rob. "I'll manage that."

"I just went out and told the man to tell Uncle John and the folks to be sure to come up tonight," said Kate, entering the room at that moment. "Of course, father must have asked them."

"Why, yes, it's more'n likely he did," assented the mother, "and, come to think of it, wasn't it sly of father to leave Rob home to do the inviting and not say a word about it."

"Yes, and sending all the groceries, too," added Kate, "father was very thoughtful."

"It's a good thing that our white dresses are clean," said Sophie, "for we haven't another decent suit to wear. As for you, mother, your black silk is as nice as new, even if it isn't the very latest style."

That evening as Mr. Darrington was driving up the lane towards his house he was startled by hearing the unusual sound of laughter coming therefrom. He looked up and saw to his astonishment that the whole house asw illuminated. There must be a light in every room—yes—and there were people moving around, more than were in his family, he knew. What could it mean? He left the horse standing by the shed and hurried to the front door to solve the mystery. When he entered he felt that he certainly must be in dreamland. The parlors that were generally stiff and gloomy were so decorated with flowers and green leaves that he scarcely recognized them as his own. His daughters were radiantly beautiful in dresses of pure white—he had forgotten until now what beautiful girls they really were—and his wife, in her neat black silk, was a woman of whom one might be proud. Then Rob looked more genteel than he had looked for many a long day. Mr. Darrington could not understand it, with his own household open and not at his commands, and yet all of them as brave and smiling as if he had never forbidden them the pleasure of having company. But it was a delightful scene after all, and it must have been a hard-hearted man indeed, who could fail to find enjoyment in it. And who was that coming towards him with outstretched hand? Could it really be Tom Doane, the friend of his happier years, the one who had vowed that he would never speak to Joe Darrington again? Yes, it was no other than good old Tom, and he was making the first advances, in spite of his vow.

"Howdy, Joe? Seems nateral, don't it?"

"Yes, I must—I must say," stammered Mr. Darrington, "powerful nateral; but I must go and tidy up a bit, for I ain't fit to be seen."

In a dazed sort of way he left the room, but when he returned shortly after, dressed in his very best suit, he was as bright and gay as any one present. He entered with all his heart into the merrymaking of the evening, only stopping now and then to wonder how the women folks dared defy him so boldly. He really began to feel a little afraid of them, now that they had shown so much strength of will, and if they had ordered him to leave his own house he would hardly have been surprised.

John and his folks had arrived and were joining in the general hilarity when Joe Darrington entered the parlor the second time, but he would not have lost his equanimity now had Queen Victoria been announced. The bountiful supper he took as a matter of course; it was nothing more than was to be expected, considering the grandeur of the occasion, and it was only when the neighbors had departed, leaving the brothers and their families together, that he gave utterance to any thought on the subject. Then he said, playfully: "Sorter sly of you, John, not to mention this mornin' that you was comin' up.',

"Why, I hadn't got no inwite then."

"What do you mean, father?" asked Kate, opening her blue eyes wide in surprise, "didn't you invite Uncle John?"

"How could I, when I didn't know nothin' about it?"

"Didn't you know about it when you got it up yourself?"

"What under the canopy do you mean?" asked Mr. Darrington in astonishment. "I didn't git up nothin'."

"Why, yes, you did, father," said Kate, "you sent us a note telling us to invite all the neighbors."

"I didn't do nothin' of the kind, onless my mentality was wanderin'."

Sophie and her mother looked at each other in wonderment, but Kate straightway brought the paper and handed it to her father. "There is the note you sent us with the groceries."

"I didn't put up the groc'ries and I'm innercent of the writin' on that paper," he said after he had read the invitation.

Then Uncle John examined the paper, but no sooner had he glanced at the words than he burst into such a fit of laughter that he was unable to speak for several seconds. When at last he found his voice he said: "I writ that myself last week. I had sech a cold that I couldn't talk, and I got into the habit of speakin' to the folks on paper. One arternoon I felt like havin' a leetle company and I asked Mary to get ready for folks that night. I writ them words to her in the store, and I s'pose the man never noticed them when he put the paper on the groceries."

Joe Darrington smiled grimly. "I see—a mistake all round. Wal, I'm not sorry we had the settin, and—I say its onnec'sary to let this thing git to the neighbors. We ought to have more comp'ny and we will. I want the women folks to go around more, too. They're not critters to be ashamed of when they're dressed up right and smart."

Nothing was said in opposition to these new ideas of Joe's and from that evening there commenced a pleasanter era for the women at the Darrington homestead.—[Chicago News.

Running Amok.

The condition under which the Malays run amok, as described by Dr. Ellis, of the Government Hospital, Singapore, in the Journal of Mental Science, seems usually to be preceded by a period of mental depression, sometimes with suspicion, and the patient, when he breaks out, slashes at, stabs, and sometimes mutilates all who come in his way, irrespective of creed or nationality. The weapons used are a short spear, a Malay kris, or a chopper, and in the old days—even now in the uncivilized parts of the peninsula—it was the custom to have long, forked sticks, which were used against the man who was running amok, to stop him and pin him to the ground. Such men, when caught, are now tied regularly and sent to an asylum; but formerly little mercy was shown them, and they were killed at once, as though they were mad dogs. The condition seems to resemble in many particulars the automatic condition which is sometimes left after an epileptic fit; this, in some cases, takes the form of running, or "procursive epilepsy"; and, if we imagine such a patient armed with a knife and imbued with a homicidal impulse, we have practically all the conditions necessary for the Malayan pathological development. The Malayan, in his sound state, professes to have no recollection of the assaults he has committed. The condition of running amok is becoming less common than it was a few years ago.—Popular Science Monthly.

Impressed.

A young man fresh from college wore as a scarfpin a jewelled gold potato bug. One day he called the attention of an old German bookseller to it, asking:

"Isn't that pretty, Dutchy?"

"Ja, ja," was the reply. "Dot ish the piggest pug on der schmallest potato I haf efer seen."—[Harper's Bazaar.

Saved His Life.

Briggs—Did you hear about Stuffer's narrow escape the other night? His boarding house got on fire and they had an awful time waking him up.

Griggs—How did they finally succeed?

Briggs—They rang the dinner bell.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

SALAD DRESSING WHICH WILL KEEP.

Yolks of four eggs, four teaspoonfuls of salt, four mustard-spoonfuls of yellow mustard, a small cup each of milk and vinegar, a pinch of Cayenne pepper, a little sugar, one tablespoonful of butter mixed with a teaspoonful of flour; mix all together and stir over the fire until it boils.—New York Sun.

BUTTERMILK CAKE.

One cup of butter, two cups of buttermilk, three cups of sugar, half teaspoonful soda, five cups of flour four eggs.

Beat butter to a cream, add sugar and yolks of eggs; beat again until very light, mash the soda fine, add to the buttermilk, stir until dissolved, then add to other mixture. Add the flour, beat until smooth, then stir in quickly the whites of the eggs, well beaten. Bake in moderate oven about three-quarters of an hour.—New York World.

CHICKENS STUFFED WITH CHESTNUTS.

Draw and clean the chicken as usual. Roast one quart of large chestnuts; when done remove the shells and mash. Put one-half the chestnuts in a bowl, add a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper; mix and fill the chicken the same as with bread crumbs. Lard the breast thickly with salt pork; place the chicken in a baking-pan, add a half cup of water and a half teaspoonful of salt; roast in a quick oven fifteen minutes to each pound, basting every ten minutes. When done, dish, remove the string and skewers, garnish with parsley. Put the remaining chestnuts in the pan in which the chicken was roasted, mix well, add a half pint of stock, stir until it boils, add salt and pepper to taste and serve in a boat. Chickens may also be stuffed with oyster or potato stuffing.

DELICIOUS CINNAMON BUN.

A delicious cinnamon bun for luncheon or tea that many housewives are making for the first time is made from two ounces of butter, three eggs, one-half cup of yeast, one teaspoonful of salt, and one pint of milk. Put the pint of milk in a farina-boiler, and when hot pour it over the eggs, which should be beaten till light while the milk is heating. Add the two ounces of butter and let the mixture stand until lukewarm; then add the yeast and salt and stir in enough flour for a thin batter. Beat thoroughly and continuously five minutes, cover the bowl, and stand in a warm place till morning. A cupful of flour is then added to the sponge, and when it is well beaten stir in enough more flour to make a soft dough. Add the flour a little at a time and work it in with the hand. Take out on the breadboard and knead quickly and lightly for ten minutes. The dough is not as stiff as that for bread. Put in the bowl, cover, and stand till very light in a warm place. Take out half the dough, roll it into a thin sheet, rolling from the centre towards the edges. Spread with butter, scatter thickly with sugar, then sprinkle with dried currants and cinnamon. Roll tightly in a long roll and cut into pieces about two inches long. Place the buns tightly together in a greased pan, the cut side up, and stand in a warm place covered until very light. Bake in a moderate oven half an hour, and take out of the pan and separate while hot. Use the remaining part of the dough in the same way as the first. —New York Post.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Rub a stove zinc with kerosene.

Clean jewelry with prepared chalk.

Cleanse grained woodwork with cold tea.

Use wood ashes on discolored tableware.

Wash rusty gilt frames in spirits of wine.

Wash blackened ceilings with soda water.

Wash hairbrushes in weak ammonia water.

Rub white spots on furniture with camphor.

Gum arabic and gum tragacanth in equal parts, dissolved in hot water, make the best and most convenient mucilage to keep in the house.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 17.

Lesson Text: "The Woes of the Drunkard," Prov. xxiii., 29-35 —Golden Text: Prov. xxiii., 30—Commentary.

Some one has said that, as in the first book of Moses, the book of the beginnings of earth, life, man and Israel, its types are the lives of men, so in the first book of Psalms (i. to xli.) we have God's purposes and counsels in relation to man—man in general (i. to viii.), the man of the earth (9 to 15) and the man Christ Jesus (xvi. to xli.). The first two psalms seem to give a summary of the whole of the first book and speak of the time when Jesus shall be King over all the earth, the man of the earth overthrown, but the blessed man prospering forever.

1. "Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing?" Although there is no title to this psalm, nor author's name, the Spirit tells us in Acts iv., 25, that the Lord spoke these words through David. The words were the Lord's, but He used David's mouth. See also II Sam. xxiii., 2; John xii., 49. As in the days of Noah every imagination of the thoughts of man's heart was only evil continually (Gen. vi., 5), so it was in David's day, and so it is still.

2. "The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against His anointed, saying." This had a special fulfilment when Jesus was here in humiliation to suffer and die (Acts iv., 27). It has had a fulfilment in every persecution of Christians by rulers, but its greatest fulfillment will be at the second coming of Christ.

3. "Let us break their bands asunder and cast away their cords from us." This is the continual altitude of the carnal mind toward God ever since man fell (Rom. viii., 7). Such are ever saying, "We will not have this man to reign over us" (Luke xix., 14). They make a covenant with death, and with hell are they at agreement, but it shall not stand, for the Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to naught; He maketh the devices of the people of none effect (Isa. xxviii., 15, 18; Ps. xxxiii., 10).

4. "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision." See the same thought in Ps. xxxvii., 13; lii., 8, and more fully in Prov. i., 25, 26. "But ye have set at naught all My counsel and would none of My reproof; I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh." While God is not willing that any should perish and is long suffering and slow to wrath, yet it is possible to sin away the day of grace and bring upon us the wrath of God so long in mercy restrained (II Thess i., 7-10).

5. "Then shall He speak to them in His wrath and vex them in His sore displeasure." Our God shall come and shall not keep silence; a fire shall devour before Him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about Him (Ps. l., 3). He has spoken by the prophets, He has also spoken by His own Son, but for long centuries He has kept silence. When He speaks again, it will be at His coming to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity, to take away the rebuke of His people from off all the earth, and to cause Israel to blossom and bud and fill the face of the earth with fruit (Isa. xxv., 8; xxvi., 21; xxvii., 6).

6. "Yet have I set My king upon My holy hill of Zion," or, as in the margin, upon Zion, the hill of My holiness. There is only one holy hill of Zion referred to in Scripture as being on this earth, and that is in the holy city Jerusalem, in Palestine. And notwithstanding all the hatred of God's enemies, all the scoffing of unbelievers and all the unbelief in the church because of the false prophets who speak out of their own hearts, Jesus shall yet sit on David's throne and reign over the house of Jacob.

7. "I will declare the decree. The Lord hath said unto Me, Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten Thee." The Holy Spirit's commentary upon this is that it refers not to the birth of Christ, but to His resurrection from the dead (Acts xiii., 33). This is also in perfect agreement with Rom. i., 4, where Jesus is declared to be the Son of God, with power by the resurrection from the dead. This does not conflict with the testimony of the Father in Math. iii., 17, xvii., 5, for in His sight who sees the end from the beginning the resurrection was as good as accoraplished.

8. "Ask of Me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." This is perhaps one of the most misapplied and misquoted verses in the Bible—misapplied because it is given to missionaries as an encouragement to look for the conversion of all the heathen in this age, whereas this is the age of gathering out from all nations the elect church (Acts xv., 14; Rev. v., 9, 10); misquoted because the next verse is always omitted, as it would spoil its application to the present preaching of the gospel of peace.

9. "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." This is not consistent with the commission of the church to suffer, and submit, and be like lambs among wolves, and endure, and be content to be killed for His sake, but it is in perfect agreement with the stone smashing the image (Dan. ii., 44, 45), and with the promise to the overcomer (Rev. ii., 26, 27), when we shall come back with Him in His glory after the first resurrection.

10. "Be wise now, therefore, O ye kings; be instructed, ye judges of the earth." When God gave Nebuchadnezzar a vision of the world powers up to this very time of breaking to pieces and warned him of his own impending humiliation, Daniel advised him to break off his sins by righteousness and his iniquities by showing mercy to the poor (Dan. iv., 27).

11. "Serve the Lord with fear and rejoice with trembling." We cannot serve the Lord till we are saved, for they that are in the flesh cannot please God (Rom. viii., 8). The order is given in I Thess. i., 9, 10, where they turned to God from idols, to serve the living and true God, and to wait for His Son from Heaven. Then in Phil. ii., 12, those who are saved are told to work out their own salvation with fear and trembling. Not the fear of losing it, but the fear of grieving or hindering Him who worketh in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure.

12. "Kiss the Son, lest He be angry, and ye perish from the way when His wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him." So our lesson closes with an entreaty to be reconciled to Him who alone can save (compare II Cor. v., 20), and with a blessing upon all who receive Him as their Saviour. Compare the blessed of Ps. i., 1, and observe how this epitome of book I begins and ends with blessing upon the righteous.—Lesson Helper.

Separate Coach Law.

It has been decided by the United States Courts that the Separate Coach law, providing separate coaches on railroad trains for colored people and whites, is unconstitutional, thereby knocking out the Kentucky statute.

FIVE WAIFS POISONED.

THEY ATE SLAG ROOT AND DIED IN GREAT AGONY.

Fifteen Inmates of the Catholic Home Near Tarrytown, N. Y., Struggled for Possession of the Deadly Growth — Ten of Them Survive After Violent Convulsions.

By the unfortunate eating of a poisonous root, which they thought was sweet flag root, five little boys in the Roman Catholic Sisters' House of Mercy, about a mile back of Tarrytown, N. Y., were killed and half a dozen more were made critically ill.

The names of the dead are: Richard Powers and John Donnelly, twelve years old, and James Forrestal, John Callahan and Thomas Pasmore, ten years old.

These boys were in a company of fifteen or twenty who went out for play in the fields. While watching some laborers digging a trench for draining purposes, young Donnelly saw what he supposed was some sweet flag root and told the other boys of it. They all began eating of it and enjoyed their feast. A couple of hours later all the boys who had eaten of the root were taken ill with violent pains about the heart. This wholesale illness greatly alarmed the Sisters in charge, and they sent in haste to the village for all the doctors they could find.

The physicians saw at once that the boys must have swallowed some kind of poison, and antidotes were given without delay. Some of the boys were affected in a much greater degree than the others by the poison, and the doctors devoted their greatest energies to saving these.

The boys, according to the physicians, could not have swallowed the poison long before the antidotes were administered. One of the physicians, after examining the matter vomited by the boys, said that he thought they must have eaten a vegetable known as slag root. The doctors remained at the Home all night, working to save the lives of the boys.

The five boys fatally poisoned died within a short time of each other. The other boys were soon out of danger.

One of the lads said the finding of the root was accidental. As soon as the finder tasted it he shouted: "Here's something fine, boys—flag root."

Then they all made a rush for it, and the fact that there was not sufficient to go around is the only reason why all were not killed. Those who died ate greedily of it.

It was not more than an hour after the finding of the first root when the boys who had eaten the most of the roots became very sick. The Sisters at once began to give what simple remedies they could think of to relieve the boys, but soon saw that it would be necessary to send for the physicians.

Coroner Apgar, of Peekskill, was notified of the death of the boys, and at once impanelled a jury in order to hold an inquest. He directed that an autopsy be made upon the body of each of the boys.

The autopsy showed that they died from paralysis of the heart. Powers, Donnelly, and Pasmore were orphans. The fathers of Callahan and Forrestal live in New York. The Mother Superior directed that the boys be buried at the expense of the institution. One of the doctors who examined the root thought it was a species of "slag" root.

BATTLE WITH STRIKERS.

Seven Deputies Repulse Three Hundred Slavs.

A battle between seven armed deputies and a mob of 300 strikers occurred at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Lemont No. 3 works of the McClure Coke Company, Uniontown, Penn. One striker, a Slav, was killed instantly, and two other Slav strikers were fatally wounded. The deputies were surrounded and fired upon by the strikers before they shot.

The incidents leading up to the battle began in the night, when a mob of several hundred strikers, mainly from the Trotter works of the Frick Company, gathered at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at New Haven, and took as prisoners four workmen who are employed at the Valley works of the Frick Company, and were on their way home at Leisenring. The names of the workmen are John Delaney, Oliver Attleby, John Britt and John Furlough. When they stepped off the train the mob surrounded them and marched them away. The four men were covered over with chalk and big placards, bearing offensive epithets, and were then marched through the streets between the company houses. The strikers jeered them and the women spat upon them and hit them with stones and clubs. They were even marched past their own homes, in sight of their wives and children.

Sheriff Wilhelm dispatched Deputy Sheriff Allen with seven deputies to rescue the workmen. Allen arrived at 6 o'clock. At no time was he able to overtake the mob having the men in charge, and he finally learned that the men were being passed mob to mob. It was found that the four men had been taken to Morrel from there to Youngstown, and then to Lemont, where the battle occurred. Early in the morning, after placing the deputies to prevent the strikers from taking the prisoners away, Allen returned to Uniontown for further orders, and was directed to rescue the prisoners. Returning to Lemont he found two deputies retreating before a howling mob of Slavs. As Allen rode up a Slav fired a revolver at him, the bullet passing over his head. Several of the mob then began firing at the officers. Allen's revolver was defective and only two shots were fired by him. Five of his assailants came up and began firing with their Winchesters. About fifty shots were exchanged, the mob slowly advancing, the deputies retreating until reinforced by other deputies, when a stand was made. The mob then began to disperse. Sheriff Wilhelm was again informed, and sent thirteen more deputies. An hour later, twelve of the mob were arrested and brought to jail.

The Slav who had been killed was found lying in the road, shot through the body by a Winchester ball. Two others were found in houses near by, both said to be mortally wounded, having been shot through the thighs. The strikers refused to give the names of the men killed and injured. One of the men arrested was shot in the arm. Many others were believed to have been wounded. None of the deputies were injured.

LARGEST HORSE DEAD.

He Stood 27 1-2 Hands High and Weighed 3024 Pounds.

The largest horse in the world, King William, 27½ hands high, weight 3024 pounds, died at Chestertcn, Ind., a few nights ago, while being shipped to Coney Island. Mr. Westlake, his owner, had just been offered $10,000 for him.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

121ST DAY.—Mr. Gray, as Chairman of the special committee to investigate the alleged operations of the Sugar Trust, submitted the second batch of testimony taken before that committee, concerning the examination of all the Democratic members of the Finance Committee.——An agreement was entered into between the leaders on the two sides by which a vote was to be taken, immediately on the pending amendment to the sugar schedule, and the other committee amendments were then to be voted upon, and this vote was to be followed by taking up the tobacco schedule.

122D DAY.—The sugar schedule of the Tariff bill, as amended by the Finance Committee, was passed.——The substitute North River Bridge bill was passed.——The Senate passed bills authorizing the Missouri River Power Company to build a dam across the Missouri River and the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at Homestead, Penn.

123D DAY.—The tobacco schedule of the Tariff bill was disposed of and the agricultural schedule taken up.

124TH DAY.—The agricultural schedule of the Tariff bill was discussed.——Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the Government relinquishing its claim against the Sanford estate.

125TH DAY.—The Hoar resolution as to relinquishing the Government claims against the Stanford estate was, after discussion, laid on the table—yeas, 24; nays, 19.——The Tariff bill was then taken up. Eight paragraphs of the agricultural schedule were disposed of.

126TH DAY.—The conference report on the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Delaware River was agreed to.——The Senate passed a bill dividing railway postal clerks into seven classes, with salaries ranging from $800 to $1800.——Mr. Walsh introduced a bill to establish in Washington a permanent exposition of the products and resources of the several States and Territories.——Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to release the Stanford estate from the Government's claim.——The Senate disposed of the agricultural schedule of the Tariff bill.

The House.

141ST DAY.—Debate on the bill to repeal the ten per cent. tax on State bank circulation was continued.——The Senate bill was passed, authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden.——A Senate joint resolution was passed appropriating $10,000 to meet the expenditures caused by the investigation of the Sugar Trust.

142D DAY.—The day was devoted to debate on the State Bank Tax Repeal bill.

143D DAY.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill.——By a vote of 172 to 102 the House voted not to repeal the law imposing a tax of ten per cent. upon the issues of State banks and other associations.

144TH DAY.—The day was devoted to consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, the discussion being over the rider to remove the supply warehouse from New York to Chicago. No action was taken.

145TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

146TH DAY.—The House spent three hours in consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill under the five-minute rule, and passed over seven pages in that time.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IRELAND has 107,774 paupers.

NEW YORK has 3723 policemen.

LONDON has a population of 5,656,000.

PARIS has sixty-nine Anarchists in custody.

MEXICO is arranging to receive 200,000 Chinese.

BRAZIL will erect a monument to President James Monroe.

EIGHTY-THREE MILLION bushels of wheat are now in the United States.

SEVERAL members of the new French Cabinet are avowedly hostile to England.

A SMALL yellow drought worm is destroying the corn shoots around Webster City, Iowa.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company's profits for 1893 were $179,497.48 less than in 1892.

THERE are over 350,000 bicycles ridden in this country every day during the summer months.

MONEY in Europe is very cheap, and the Bank of England's holdings are larger than ever before.

JAMES MURRAY, a convict in the prison at Chester, Ill., committed suicide by eating a bar of lye soap.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS have voted to make the order universal. Heretofore it has been confined to America.

THE gold stock of the United States June 1, according to the official Treasury estimate, was $665,000,000.

WHEAT is about sixteen cents lower at Chicago than it was a year ago, and about seven cents lower at New York.

IT is estimated that the late washouts in Pennsylvania caused a loss to the railroads in that State amounting to $2,100,000.

IT seems that in the city of Washington there are 4000 colored children of a suitable age for whom there are no school accommodations.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, England, has accepted the challenge of Yale for an athletic contest in July, providing a representative team can be formed.

A RAINMAKER employed by a railway company is said to have precipitated a copious downpour over a part of Southern Nebraska and Northern Kansas.

SUEZ CANAL stockholders voted, 1299 to 487, to pension the De Lesseps family, and by about the same majority re-elected two of the Count's sons directors.

SUCH is the glut of asparagus this season in New York City that on some days it sells as low as seventy-five and eighty cents a dozen bunches to canners.

OREGON ELECTION.

The Republicans Win With Their Entire State Ticket.

A dispatch filed at Portland, Oregon, on the day after the contest, said. The most exciting election in the history of the State has just taken place. Lord (Republican) for Governor, is elected by a plurality of 5000. The entire Republican State ticket is probably elected with the possible exception of Irwin, for Superintendent of Schools. The Legislature will be very close and the Populists may hold the balance of power in the Senate, though the Republicans claim they will have a majority in both houses.

Hermann (Republican) is elected to Congress from the First District with from 1000 to 2000 majority. Ellis (Republican) is in the lead in the Second District.

THE MINNEAPOLIS FAST.

THE NEW CRUISER IS A RECORD BREAKER.

On Her Preliminary Trial at Sea in Shallow Water and With Anthracite Coal She Makes the Wonderful Speed of 21.75 Knots — The Contractors' Trial is Satisfactory.

A broom at the foretopmast and the figures 21.75 painted in big white letters on the funnel of the Minneapolis told every craft in the Delaware River and the crowds on the shore, as the man-of-war steamed back to Philadelphia, the result of the big cruiser's preliminary trial trip off the Delaware Capes and proclaimed to the world that the United States Government has another ship superior in speed to any vessel possessed by other nations.

The 21.75 knots were made in an offshore run off the Delaware Capes. The run was made under forced draught, in comparatively shallow water and with anthracite coal burning in the furnaces.

The Minneapolis left Cramp's shipyard, with Captain R. W. Sargeant in command, and a crew of 407 men. Edwin S. Cramp, the engineer of the firm, and Superintendent Lewis Nixon represented the builders of the ship, and had general supervision of the trial. About a dozen friends of Mr. Cramp were aboard as guests.

The Naval Department was officially represented by Naval Constructor John Hanscom, Past Assistant Engineer A. B. Willetts and G. W. Dengerfeld, Inspector of Equipment.

The conditions were favorable for the ship, as she passed Five Fathom Bank lightship, for her first run to the Northeast lightship. The Minneapolis was running under natural draught, and passed Northeast lightship at nineteen minutes past 9. The run was made at the rate of 18.73 knots.

On the run back the speed on this run had increased to 19.14, and on the next run out to the Northeast lightship the speed went up to 20.52. The run back to Five Fathom Bank light was made in the same time. The next run showed an increase of speed to 21.54, and on the return it fell to 21.04. The fourth and last run of the day showed the best speed. It was made under light forced draught, and on the run out to Northeast light 21.26 was logged, and on the run in the cruiser was spurted to 21.70 knots.

Captain Sargeant got under way at half-past six o'clock next morning, and passed out to sea at ten minutes after eight for a speed trial of the cruiser.

The cruiser was loaded with water ballast to make up for the weight of her armament and displaced 7300 tons, the bunkers being filled with anthracite. At ten o'clock the cruiser was turned, and her prow pointed to the shore.

The engines were working perfectly under the tremendous strain to which they were being subjected. The revolutions of the screw under 160 pounds pressure of steam ran up as high as 138, but only for a few minutes. During the hour's run the average revolutions of the three screws were 128 a minute.

At the end of an hour the forced draught was turned off and the speed of the ship decreased. The Capes were passed at ten minutes to twelve, and so perfectly satisfied was Mr. Cramp with the trial that the ship proceeded directly up the river to the yard.

As the course was not marked, a perfect dependence cannot be placed upon the patent log, and it was difficult to arrive at an exact knowledge of the speed made. Calculations approximated it at 21.75 knots for the hour's run, but it is more than probable that it was greater than this. The Columbia on her preliminary trial trip made but 20.98 knots.

As a result of the preliminary trial of the new cruiser her builders and the officers on board pronounce her the best of her class and the fastest of her size in the world.

DEATH IN CLOUDBURSTS.

A Whole Village in British Columbia Swept Away.

The village of Kaslo, in British Columbia, was swept almost entirely away by a cloudburst and windstorm. The wharf and stores were carried into the lake and several persons are missing. There was a great landslide in the vicinity of Ashcroft. A tract of 100 acres was carried into the river.

Stories of death and devastation from the upper river come in to Vancouver. An eye witness says: "We passed herds of half-starved cattle tied on rafts. Then two houses tied with strips to swaying rafts glided swiftly by, the families being at the doors. Next a large scowload of putrid carcasses of animals swirled by. That lot of cattle had starved to death."

The Pitt meadow prairies were fifty feet deep in water. A more serious interruption to railway traffic than previously reported is due to a cloudburst in the vicinity of Lytton. The burst swept the railroad for nine miles, from the sawmill flats to Lytton, where the approaches to the Government Suspension Bridge, on the old Cariboo road, were carried away. The waters also swept away the iron bridge at Ashcroft and the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge near Spencer station. The water tore down the mountain gorge with incredible velocity and sent the river leaping over its banks.

MILLIONS SWEPT AWAY.

Many Lives Lost in the Fraser River Flood.

Four million dollars will hardly cover the loss by the Fraser River flood in British Columbia. The waters continued rising, and as the warm weather continues melting the snow in the mountains there was no immediate prospect of relief. One prominent railway official thinks the loss of life will reach 100. Bridges, trestles, tunnels and tracking along the Canadian Pacific have gone. From Prevelstoke to the sea, 380 miles, the railway is now a watery waste. The last point above Vancouver which can now be reached is Ruby Creek, eighty-two miles distant. Thence all is water. Masqui Mission, Chilliwack, Hatzie and Langley Prairies, and the towns of Harrison, Centreville, Langley, Chilliwack and Mission are all under water, and not a farm building is left standing. Fully ten thousand cattle have perished. Telegraph and railroad services are completely demoralized.

One raft was found with the bodies of a man and woman and three children strapped to it, and seven bodies were found floating singly.

TWENTY-SIX nationalities were represented at the Young Men's Christian Association Conference in London by 1907 delegates, of whom 200 were Americans.

LATER NEWS.

THREE strikers are known to have been shot and many workmen were injured in a riot at the Silver Brook (Penn.) colliery.

RICHARD CROKER, ex-leader of Tammany Hall, sailed from New York City for Europe, where he will stay till after election. His friends say he is in bad health; his enemies say he has fled from the Lexow Committee.

THE injury to the cruiser Columbia proved to be slight when examined in the dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.

CYRUS W. FIELD, JR., youngest son of the late Cyrus W. Field, died of quick consumption at New York City. Returning from his consulate at Brunswick, Germany, he contracted in London the illness that proved fatal.

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska has declared unconstitutional the eight-hour law on the ground that it denies the right of parties to contract for compensation.

ABOUT $800,000 was distributed by the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in the shape of a ten per cent. dividend. Between $600,000 and $700,000 will go to individuals and the remainder to the city of Chicago.

THE New York Socialistic-Labor party's State Convention at Syracuse nominated Charles S. Matchett for Governor, and William Steers for Lieutenant-Governor.

SECRETARY CARLISLE received a denial of the report that the revenue cutter Bear had been wrecked.

E. R. CHAPMAN, of New York, refused to tell the Sugar Investigating Committee the names of speculating Senators.

THE President instructed Admiral Walker to take precautions to protect Americans in Hawaii in case of a revolution.

COXEY, Browne and Jones, leaders of the Commonweal, were released from jail at Washington. No demonstration attended their departure.

JAPAN has sent a battalion of troops to Korea to protect the Japanese there.

NATIVE troops mutinied in Kingston, Jamaica, wrecked the police stations and terrorized the town.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CONGRESSMAN DANIELS, of New York, was a cobbler for ten years.

THE Emperor of Germany is exceedingly partial to horseback riding.

PRINCE ALBERT, the Emperor of Germany's third son, is to become a sailor.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S cottage at Cape May, N. J., is advertised for sale.

A STATUE of Marshal de MacMahon, thirty feet high, is to be erected at Autun, France.

PATRICK WALSH, the new Senator from Georgia, is the busiest letter writer in that body.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, was in his young days one of the most accomplished tenors in Europe.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH delivered the commencement address at the University of North Carolina.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. P. HAINES, of the Cunard Line, has crossed the ocean 600 times and has never lost a life.

CAPTAIN NATHAN PETERS, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died a few days ago at Amesbury, Mass., aged eighty-one years.

J. L. MOLLOY, the song writer, is an English barrister, who divides his time between his profession and music, which he considers a recreation.

R. J. GATLING, of Hartford, (Conn.) the inventor of the gun of that name, is seventy-four years of age, with snow white hair and a clean shaven face.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, now Lord Russell, is said to be the prospective successor of Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England. The salary is $40,000.

BELVA LOCKWOOD, the woman lawyer of Washington, is sixty-three years old. She began teaching school at the age of fourteen and was married four years later.

GENERAL PLEASONTON, who, many years ago, was widely known as "Blue Glass" Pleasonton, has lived very quietly for the last sixteen years at a Washington hotel.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN has scrap books covering the history of the United States for the past thirty-eight years. He has been keeping his letters since he was fifteen, and everything of value has been saved.

RUDOLPH HERTZOG, the "A. T. Stewart of Berlin," died in Carlsbad a few days ago, seventy-nine years old. His store was known far and wide in Germany, and made him one of the wealthiest men of the capital, although he had begun with almost nothing.

ONLY three of the former United States Senators from Massachusetts are now living—Robert C. Winthrop, who served in 1850-51; George C. Boutwell, who served from 1873 to 1877; and Henry L. Dawes, whose term of service extended from 1875 to 1893.

ALBERT GRIMALDI, Prince of Monaco, got $1,500,000 as his last year's share of the profits of the notorious gambling establishment in his dominions, not to speak of his dividends on the gambling company's stock, which, notwithstanding it was a "bad year," exceeded forty per cent.

PRINCE BISMARCK, according to the book recently published by Hans Blum, "The German Empire at the Time of Bismarck," is not a wealthy man in the American sense. The mortgage on his estates requires him to pay about $30,000 every year. The income from his Friedrichsruhe property has been as much as $60,000 a year, but it has averaged only about half that sum. His entire income is not far from $100,000.

VIOLENCE AT M'KEESPORT.

The Workmen Driven Out by a Crowd of 5000 Strikers.

The expected trouble at the National Tube Works, McKeesport, Penn., has occurred. A crowd of 5000 strikers broke down the entrance to the mill yard and drove the 240 workmen employed in the various departments out of the plant. As the men were driven out of the works they were surrounded by another crowd of strikers on the outside, beaten with clubs and chased through the central part of the city. Several welders crossed the Monongahela River, pursued by the strikers. One of the men was caught and severely stabbed by his pursuers. His condition was considered critical.

TWO RESCUED.

Fatal Accident to a Boating Party in a Reservoir.

A terrible accident occurred on Tully Foster reservoir, Brewsters, N. Y. A party consisting of Bessie Blainey and Maggie Blainey, sisters; Kate McClusker, Martin McClusker, Thomas Scanlon, and Patrick Marooney, took a boat ride on the reservoir. Everything went smoothly until 4½ o'clock, when the boat overturned, throwing all the occupants into the water. The women screamed for help, and the men did all in their power to keep on the surface of the water. By the merest chance Kate McClusker caught hold of the upturned boat, and held fast, shouting at the top of her voice for assistance. Patrick Aspel and Thomas Donohue, who were in a boat some distance from where the accident occurred, hastened to the spot and rescued her. They then looked for the rest of the party, but only one of them was to be seen. Patrick Marooney was the only member of the party that could swim, and he had started for the shore.

Thomas Lynch, who saw the boat keel over, and who has a boat moored at the rear of his house, set out to the rescue. On the way to the place where the accident occurred he came upon Marooney and pulled him into the boat. In vain the rescuers looked for the rest of the party, but not one of them could be seen.

MRS. KENDALL, wife of a doctor of Quincy, Ill., was driving with her husband, when the horses took fright and ran away. The doctor stopped them after they had run but three blocks and then found that his wife had died from fright on the seat by his side.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

23 MILK AND CREAM.

Under a good demand trade was generally active during the past week. Up to June 1 the ruling price for platform surplus was $1.17 per can of 40 quarts, and the exchange price 2c. per quart. On June 1 the exchange price was lowered to 1¾c. per quart, making the surplus at the platforms $1.07 per can.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,448,020
Condensed milk, gals	12,940
Cream, gals	49,960

BUTTER.

Creamery—Penn., extras	$ —	@$	17
Western, extras	—	@	17
Western, firsts	15½	@	16
Western, thirds to seconds	13	@	15
State—Extra	—	@	16½
Firsts	—	@	16
Seconds	—	@	14
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	13½	@	14½
Seconds	11	@	12
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	12
Seconds to firsts	10	@	11½
Thirds	9	@	9½
Summer make	—	@	—
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, white, fancy	9	@	9⅛
Full cream, good to prime	8⅝	@	9⅛
State Factory—Part skims, choice	—	@	8
Part skims, com. to prime	4	@	6½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	12½	@	13
Jersey—Fancy	13	@	14
Western—Fresh, best	11½	@	12
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	2 70	@	2 75
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 95
Pea, 1893, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 40	@	2 50
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 20	@	2 30
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	1 07½	@	1 10

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Strawberries, ₱ qt	4	@	12
Watermelons, Fla., each	25	@	35
Cherries, Del., ₱ lb	4	@	12
Peaches, ₱ carrier	1 50	@	3 00

HOPS.

State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	16
1893, common to good	13½	@	15
Pacific Coast, choice	16	@	17
Common to prime	10	@	15
Old odds	4	@	8

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	80	@	85
Clover mixed	55	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	40	@	45

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	22	@	23
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	40

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	7
Chickens, Phila, broilers	23	@	35
Western	25	@	30
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	3 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Southern, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Scotch, ₱ sack	—	@	3 50
Cabbage, Savannah, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Onions—Bermuda, ₱ crate	2 00	@	2 10
Red, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Squash, Southern, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Lettuce, local, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@	5 00
Sweet potatoes	2 50	@	4 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
String beans, ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Green peas, ₱ basket	1 50	@	1 75
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 75
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	3 15	@	3 25
Spring Patents	3 65	@	5 75
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	58⅞
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	44⅛	@	44½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	46
Track mixed	—	@	—
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	67
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	8 00	@	10 00
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 50	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	6⅛	@	6¼

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6	@	8½
Country dressed	5½	@	7½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	6 30
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 35
Dressed	5½	@	8

Continued from first page.

any matter of public policy without the authority of the council. The voting franchise is restricted to every male Indian above 16 years of age and to white men who have Indian wives.

Under the provisions of the constitution no one is eligible to office who has ever aided or abetted or in any way joined the whites in defrauding the tribe, nor can any person hold office who denies the existence of a God or of a future state of rewards and punishments.

The republic gets along with a surprising small amount of friction. The elections for Chief and assistant, corresponding with positions of President and Vice-President of the United States, are usually practically unanimous and there has never been any disloyalty worthy of notice since the present form of government was inaugurated.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

What's the Matter with Johnny? or, The Cause of the Present Hard Times.

Written for the ITEM.

Johnny is our small boy. In fact he is no longer a boy. Neither can you call him a man. He is now in that indefineable period of life when he is neither boy nor man and the task of telling just what Johnny is or what he will be is rendered hard. We know what he has been—a strong healthy boy, overgrown for his age, well worked but not broken in physical strength and very strong in muscle. He has not been or is he now a drone in mind for his actions prove him to be a marvalous thinker and of great mental capacity.

He is ailing now. His large muscular frame is quiet most of the time and while he is thinking all the time he does not talk any and is serious and sad. In fact we readily observe that Johnny is in trouble. This is not alarming since all boys, large or small, have their little fears and quakings. But with Johnny this attack of sudden seriousness is a new thing and he is compelled to consider its meaning. Aunt Susie would say that Johnny has been a bad boy and is now suffering from his evil actions. Uncle John feels his pulse and pronounces his illness trivial and then proposes a visit to his home and for Johnny to do chores for him and his health will come again in great fullness. We must remember that Johnny is, comparatively, a small boy and like other young people has made many mistakes. Fortunately for him, few serious ones. However, any mistake that brings punishment—as all mistakes do—is a serious one for the moment. So Johnny is seriously suffering at present but for no lasting or fatal mistake.

As long as things run smoothly and the boy is well pleased we can call him Johnny but now on a serious matter and when he is in a serious mood we must call him John. He is in trouble and meets it as a man and he must be talked with as a man. Now, John has several large, strong, portly brothers and quite a few well grown and graceful sisters, who are as well pleased with their young buxom brother as he with they. A very large family, most of whom are mated and settled in varying regions of an almost endless track of land given them by the good Father. Besides these John has cousins to his heart's content: many near his own age but none so strong and healthful as he. He is almost the equal of any brother in strength now, and all acknowledge that John will be, when done growing, the largest man in the family.

This morning there is a discord in the family. All domestic feelings are marred, some even to irritation and rashness. While all feel the displeasure of this occurrence and suffer the remorse of this family brawl and the consequent hardship attending the settlement of such affairs, none are more sensitive of shame or more acute to the pain of remorse than John. Not that John caused the disturbance or that he has been playing too long and is taken into account but because he has been played with and been duped. Strange as it may seem that a brother would take the advantage of another brother's inexperience or of his willing assent in a game of which he knew nothing, yet such is the case with John. He feels the pangs of bitter remorse seriously since he sees the folly of being played with so willingly and fooled so completely.

The game being played is one of gold and gain and while John's pockets are filled with grand specimens of value his elder brother has taken special pride in securing these specimens at a small expense to himself. This elder brother is a great trader and has richly profited through his trading with John. John is always willing to trade, therefore, he cannot complain if euchered in a trade. He is not complaining now out loud, but were he to whisper to you or I this morning the cause of his present perplexity and look of deep remorse he would attribute the cause of it to dealings with his big brother. He would not blame the brother, perhaps, but he would censure himself for being so easily and thoroughly duped in certain deals. This trading experience is causing John pain.

The whole family is lacking employment, comparatively, at present on account of the dullness of the trading business. This is a family of creation and distribution. Not so from necessity so much as from choice. The idea is to make something new and sell it for a good round sum or trade it for something with a money value. Some members of the family are so conservative as not to trade at all, borrow little and lend nothing, but most of them trade more or less. The elder brother is the greatest trader. He trades all the time and with any member of the family that will trade with him. Age and experience has made him an expert at this business and the lack of experience and ability of the younger members of the family has greatly increased his bank account and lessened theirs. Since trading, under the circumstances, is so profitable to him he recomends trading on all occasions. His motto is: Never pay money when you can trade. All his brothers have felt his power in trade and all his sisters have shrank from his greedy grasp. John is one that is almost out of sorts with him this morning. He feels like doing something rash and can refrain from saying hot words only by recalling that he alone is to blame.

On the western side of John's farm are some rich streaks of silver and some very rich gold fields. These produced abundantly and John used them to trade to his big brother in the east. The trader was more fond of gold than silver for some reason, perhaps because he thought he could get better trades out of John. He bargained with John to trade for gold. Now he sends out men to pamper John's agents and they are successful. Yea, he even has his men dictate his business through these agents of John's and he is making both sides of the bargain in the trades for gold. Through some plans, perhaps only known to those who handled them, John's growth of silver was cut off. When John discovered this he began to make a loud noise about it but found his hands emptied of his shining silver by his own legal agents. What could he say? He simply sighed.

John had a nice flock of sheep which he kept for the wool they grew and also to have mutton for the family occasionally. This wool he used to make himself clothes and to furnish his beds with warm coverings. He fed his sheep well and paid his herders good wages for tending and shearing them. In fact he paid good wages for the washing, combing and spinning of the wool as well as fair prices for weaving, handling and tailoring of the made goods. John wore good clothes of honest wool and was blest with an honest pride in them. His brother, the trader, wore as good clothes, perhaps, but made John's agents believe that he could trade them the same goods for less money than they cost John. He did not tell them the wool his goods were made of did not grow on sheep nor did he intimate the cost of putting this new wool into cloth but was careful to leave the impression that the goods were the same. Being unstable of themselves they concluded to trade with the trader.

John also had a large workshop in which he made all things necessary for his use on the farm or transferring his goods or marketing his produce. He had skilled men in this shop to do the work and paid them according to the time and expense it cost them to become proficient in their respective lines of work. He wanted the best of work done and had the best of workmen to do this work and also paid the best of line for having this work done. As John was a young thrifty man so he wanted honest thrifty work and only the best grade of any work. He had all needed materials, proficient men and ample means, hence he choose to make for his own uses and not trade.

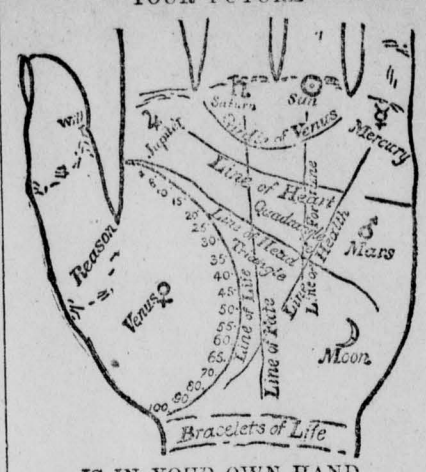
John has been unwilling to trade for many articles he manufactures because he knows that there is none made that is better and to say cheaper means inferior and that he will not have. To all propositions of his elder brother to trade, on this hire, he has been successful in silencing him knowing that no article of trade is, or can be, better than one made for an honest purpose of honest material, by honest men, at an honest price. Now the trader saw that he was missing John's trade and knowing John as he did, he knew he could not secure it in any straightforward, manly way so he goes to part of John's agents and by some occult method succeeded in putting a bee in their ear which kept a buzzing until they began to buy or trade for goods instead of making them.

Now on these and many similar lines has this trader been temporarily successful in his schemings against John. The agents who have traded against the wisdom of John are much dissatisfied with their bargain. Their goods are not satisfactory, their wages less, their liberties restrained, their advantages shrunken and from them on eve y point comes the wail of dissatisfaction. Knowing the facts and hearing this nervous cry and remembering the causes of this crisis is what is ailing John.

We must not suppose because John is meditative and moody that he is at the end of his string of resources, or that this sad ending of many schemes is going to cause him to give up in despair. No! No! John is more pluckv than that. He is a resolute fellow and is only weighing the facts to arrive at a proper conclusion. However, he need not spend so much time on it for in his own mind he knows that he is John and he must remain John even though he may be young and peculiar. His men must listen to his directions if they wish to be happy. No brother has a right to say to his men different from that which he commands. If his men listen to others they must suffer the hardships of the folly. If they are unduely pressed he must see that the oppressor's hand is withdrawn. This he will do at any cost but the grief to them now is that his men, the most favored of human creatures, will listen to the voice of one who seeks their destruction. He must break the power of the trader in his house where it is not already broken. He must have confidence restored to himself, but this is being rapidly done by the folly his men are suffering. His plans are clear and one motto leads him—Cheap Labor is a Fizzle, Free Trade is a Breaker and Whosoever Believeth in either Must Skip from My House.

F. W. R.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power: clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness: a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life: the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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